VOLUME XVII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

NUMBER 44.

DRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS

### TO BUILD A NEW CITY.

OLD WAR VETERANS GOING TO THE SOUTH.

A Grand Army Colony in Georgia Which Promises to Boa Hig Success-Emigrants Flocking In with a West-

#### The First Town.

A Fitzgerald, Ga., correspondent, writing of the new G. A. R. colony being founded there, says: The men who followed Sherman to the sea are once more "marching through Georgia." But the people of this State do not look upon the present livrasion with such consternation as they did on that of over thirty years ago, for this is one of peace—the invaders have come to live with the invaded. The movement to colonize members of the G. A. B. in the South has made a fine start and already Fitzgerald, the "metropolis" of the colony, has a population of several thousand.

Pitzgerald is in Irwin County and not five miles distant from the spot where Jefferson Davis was captured. The orig-inal plan of this colony was to provide a in a milder climate for the veterane of the Federal armies. The project started with Philip Fitzgerald, a pension attorney and wealthy property owner of Indianapolis. At least 4,000 veterans have put their money into this co-operative



movement and decided to come South These old soldiers and their familie make a total of about 16,000 persons. It was at first intended to defer the opening of the colony until next spring, but the immigrants could not hold back and they

of the colony until next spring, but the immigrants could not hold back and they are now coming by hundreds and then sands from all over the country north of the Ohio river, and, between the Mississippi river and the Hocky Mountains.

The immigration is a reminder of the rush to the West before the day of railing the mountains and crossing the valleys. Of the 3,000 settlers who have arrived at ritigated in the last thirty days a large proportion came overland by wagon. There are immigrants who drove all the way from the Dakotas: Kansas, Nebraska, and one family was six months on the ka, and one family was six months on the Baltimore harbor. Two weeks ago a man journey from the State of Washington. representing himself as a Mr. Tinsley ap-These people drove every mile from the far northwestern corner of the country to the extreme southenstern corner.

Grand Army and thousands of young men

BLOW TO THE G. A. R. Western Railroads Refuse to Grant

Traffic Concessions. The next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic may go to Buffalo. St. Paul was the prize winner at last year's national encampment, but the Western Passenger Association will not make a rate satisfactory to the Grand Army of the Republic, which fact may change the place of meeting. A delega-tion from St. Paul was in Chicago to try to "argue it out," and they brought the Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic with them, but the West-ern Passenger Association was obdurate and held out for a high-rate of fare. So Commander-in-chief Walker will call a

council of war to determine where the next encampment shall be held. At last encampment, which was held in Louisville, it was voted that the next eneximpment should be held in St. Paul. A stipulation, however, was made that it should go there only in case a salisfactory rate could be obtained from the railroads. The Western roads bid for the patronage of the G. A. R. encomposent at St. Paul by authorizing a rate of 1 cent, per mile for the round trip, with a seven day limit. At the same time a rate of one fare for the round trip, to the Knights of Pythias conclave, to be held in the same city in August, was granted and a flirity-day limit, authorized. Commander-in-chief Walker and prominent citizens of St. Paul immediately took issue over the seven-day exampment should be held in St. Paul. A immediately took issue over the seven-day limit placed on the G. A. R. excursion tickets, and every effort has been made to get the Western Association to reconsider its action and deal as tairly with the G. A. R. as with the Knights of Pythias. With one exception the tickets to all the

Grand Army of the Republic remions held during the past ten years have been based on a thirty-day limit. The exception was the remion held in Milwaukee. A similar dispute took place at that time. the Western roads refusing to deal liber-ally with the veterans: Only one excuse is put forward by, the railroads for the decided stand taken on the question. This is that the thirty-day limit, if granted eans a complete demoralization of rates in Western territory and a rich harvest

#### CUBANS IN THE SEA.

nese people drove every mile from the rountry to extreme southenstern corner of the country to extreme southenstern corner.

The movement has gone far beyond the gling over the price, and it did not take Grand Army and thousands of young men him long to become the owner of the and a great many men who pioneered in steamer. There was an old account of the West have joined it. But old soldiers the crew hanging fire, but he one paid are in the majority. The pension dis- it. Then a local ship yard came forward



THE G. A. R. COLONY AT FITZGERALD, GA.

bursements at the colony will exceed \$50,000 a month. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and
Missouri are represented by a class of
sturdy young men who have come to farm.
They say that the farms in their native
States have been cut up so small that
their fathers cannot afford to further subdiylde. The boys, upon coming of age, their fathers cannot attorn to further suc-divide. The boys, upon coming of age, band of men was gathered in readiness to have to strike out for themselves. Hith-get on board, their intention being to join land beyond the Mississippi and the Misouri, but they prefer a more genial cli-

The colony has bought 35,000 acres and has options on 65,000 more. The share-holders in the co-operative company get their land at cost, which, however, inchudes the outlay for surveying and grad-ing the entire tract, city lots and all. Ex-Gov. William J. Northen, of Georgia, sold the land to the colony at \$3.50 an acre, although some of it cost him a great deal more. One thousand acres were laid off for a city site.

Like an Oklahoma Town.
At present the town site resembles
Oklahoma City or Guthrie thirty days
after the public lands were thrown open. are grouped in one corner of the reserva-While most of the little pine board shacks

are grouped in one corner of the reserva-tion, they are found straggling through the forest for two miles. At night the woods are illuminated by huge bonfires of pine logs around which the settlers as-semble to discuss the future of the colory. The tract of land upon which the colory is located is a high, rolling ridge about twenty-five miles wide and 150 miles long, extending through half a dozen counties in Georgia to the suif coast in Florida. Georgia to the gulf coast in Florida in teering to the guir coast in Fibrida.
It is thickly wooded with the long-leaf
pine. The turpentine manufacturer has
worked some of the forest, but not all of
it. The lumberman has not yet made an
impression on it. The soil is not of the impression on it. The soil is not of the sandy character so common in south Georgia, but is dark, somewhat resembling the prairie soil, except that this has an iron pebble, which indicates a fine fruit soil. That the land will raise splendid fruit has been shown by the success of some Connecticut men, the Tifts, and a colony of Pennsylvanians who have settled on the western edge of the ridge.

All who were at the colony believe firmly in its future. There are 54,000 men, women and children already in the move-

ly in its future. There are 54,000 men, women and children already in the movement. Every train brings fresh arrivals and the population is growing at the rate of from 50 to 200 a day. Next month a railroad will be completed to the colony. and by spring there will be another. The soil is unquestionably fine and the climate healthful. Artesian wells strike water at a depth of 150 feet. The settlers say when the success of the colony is demonstrated there will be a great movemen from the Northwest.

The three men who floated away from Cleveland on an ice floe in Lake Eric are believed to have been lost.

. In spite of the vigilance of the Spanish emissaries a brass cannon worth \$5,000, ammunition that cost \$25,000 and 176 men-were taken safely on board. Sunday night she sailed from that port, commanded by a Capt. Woodrow. Unfortunately, however, the bont was unfit for sen, and the hasty preparations had allowed no time for a thorough examination of her bottom, for she had proceeded only as far as the eastern end of Long Island when she spring a dangerous leak and began to settle in the water. In spite of all the crew could do the leak gained with fearful rapidity, and within twenty minute all had to take to the five small boats.

McAnliffe's Bad Wing. Lightweight champion, Jack McAuliffe, has determined to make one more effort to condition himself to re-enter the ring. But before he can make this effort he wil



M'AULIFF'S WRIST-FALSE GROWTH.

have to undergo a course of rigorous training to get his physical condition into such shape that a surgical operation may be performed, that may restore to Mc-Auliffe the use of his left arm, or may leave it a useless cripple. The light-weight champion broke his arm in a fight with Owen Zeigler, and as now known it was a transverse fracture of the radius and was improperly treated. Calculi have formed around the fracture, owing, it is



said, to the rapid gait at which McAuliffe has been traveling of late, and these make the case more complicated. McAuliffe has been plainly told what he would be compelled to undergo, and has accepted the chance.

#### MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

armers Capture and Flog a Gang of Thieves - Riotous State Prisoners Must Serve Ten Years Longer Per Capita Cost at the Soldlers' Home.

Four men and a woman were captured Saturday by a posse of farmers south of St Torenh, with stolen horses, wagons and harness in their possession. They are members of the Florence gank of horse thieves. The men are William Suyder, Al Abel and A. C. Rucker, and the woman is Abel and A. C. Rucker, and the woman is for Wheeler. Sinyder was shot in the face while the farmers were pursuing them. The gang left Florence Friday night and camped in a school house south of the city. At midnight they started out and stole two horses, a set of harness and a spring wagon. At the next farm house they aroused the farmer while stealing a calf, and the pursuit began at once. The pursuers increased in numbers; autil at darlight there were fifty men after the daylight there were fifty men after the thleves. The prisoners were taken into a barn and whipped until they confessed and gave the names of about twenty others who are said to be members of the organized gang.

Convicts Sentenced.

Convicts Sentenced.
At Jackson, Judge Peck sentenced Cinvicts Edward Huntley, William Curley and William Boot, alias Archer, to ten years each in the State prison. The sentence is the first one under the law of 1803, providing for punishment for crimes committed by convicts serving sentences in prison for terms for less than murder. These three men were found guilty of assault with attempt to do great bodily harm, less than the crime of murder. The sentence imposed was the maximum allowed by law. The men each wanted to go to Marquette prison, as they said Deputy Northrup was inhuman in his treatment of them, but Judge Peck said it was not in his province to send them anywhere out of the pulson where they are now confined. The case attracted great attention, as it was the first one of importance in which a conviction was had. The case will be appealed to the Suprem

To Build a Span at Detroit.

An indication that a ligh bridge will be constructed across the Detroit river is found in the fact that articles of association of the Michigan Central Bridge Company, which were filed with the Secretary of State, state the object of the corporation to be the building of a bridge at Detroit which shall be three miles long, and which will cost \$4.000.000, the capital. which will cost \$4,000,000, the capital stock of the company being one half that sum. The incorporators are the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which owns 19,930 shares of the capital stock. owns 19,000 snares of the capital stock, Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vander-bilt and C. F. Cox of New York and Henry M. Campbell, Henry B. Ledyard, Ashley Pond and Henry Russell of De-troit seed, subscribing for ten shares troit each subscribing for ten shares.

Less than \$22 Apiece. Commandant B. F. Graves, of the Soldiers' Home, reports that the home cost \$85,369.64 last year. Of this amount, \$14,948.10 was for wages, \$25,646.94 for food, \$8,548.82 for clothing, \$10,803.75 for heat, and the rest for miscellaneous expenses. The State, however, received back nearly \$10,000 for maintenance. dothing, etc., so the actual expense with the strength only \$75,901.42. The average number of number was 536 and the cost per capit; \$141.77, of which the United States con tributed \$100, leaving a net cost to the State of only \$41.77 per inmate. If the amount spent in permanent improvements, about \$10,000, is deducted, the net cost is ess than \$22. Holds Revivals in His Shor

One result of the series of revival meetings in progress at the Adrian Methodis Church is the conversion of Edward Deck

er, a barber, who runs a shop on Main sign reads, now holds short revive mings every morning, and the proprietor, who considers himself, soundly converted to wood of the innovation. "I hope," ed, is proud of the innovation. "I hope," he said, "that these meetings will be inaufor a barber, of all others, has many temp-tations to contend with, and meetings of our kind will appeal to customers of all stations in life."

Saved from Death by Rubbers.

Hugh Potter, a Bay City motorman, found himself in a strange predicament when a live wire fell to the track, passed under the trucks and was wound around the front of the car, where he stood. Being connected with the trolley wire and motor, a circuit was made. The car blazed with electricity in a moment, and Potter dared not more for fear of death. Having rubbers on his feet, his presence of mind auggested that he kick the live wire, with a view to making room to esvire, with a view to making room to esape. This was successfully done. The langer was soon removed.

More Wild West Shanties. Since the raiding of the shanty a few days ago, where Benton Harbor boys con-gregated and played cards and smoked, two more shanties of a similar nature have been found and confiscated. In one have been found and connscated. In one besides smoking material and cards were found a keg over half full of beer. The boys admitted where they got it and that it was not the first. A warrant will be issued for the saloukeeper who sold it o them. The boys are all under 16 years old. Arthur Hull, one of the boys from he first shanty, was sent to the reform

Short State Items. The Board of Bay County Road Com-missioners decided that hereafter it will not use a limestone dressing for county not use a immediate dressing for county roads, for the feason that it is too soft. It grinds into powder and blows away. Crushed hardheads will probably be used, as they have proven much more lasting than limestone.

The Legislature of 1880 passed a lay The Legislature of 1800 passed a law providing that any railroad thereafter built in Michigan north of the forty-fourth parallel should be exempt from the payment of specific taxes for a term of ten years. Under that law the Manistee and Grand Rapids Railroad has refused to pay specific taxes, claiming exemption, but the State insists that the road was built before the law took effect, and does not therefore come under its operation. The controversy has now reached the courted a bill having been filed by the railroad company to compel the State to exempt its property from taxation.

A painter by trade.

South Haven business men have organized an independent military company with forty-soven members, and will hold weekly meetings to perfect themselves in drill. The following were those afficers: Captain, Charles Delawere, first lieutenant; Rev. C. D. Brower; second Buttenant, George C. Monroe; sergeant, Claude Lyckman; cornoral W.

The St. John Plow Company, of Kala-mazoo, has given a mortgage for \$58,-

Mrs. Charles Hagadorn has been im prisoned at Ionia on a charge of conspir-ing with the hired man to kill her hus-band.

So many cases of scarlet fever have de veloped at South Haven that the primary departments have been closed in the pub-

Sleighing around East Tawas is just right for the lumbermen and large quan-titles of posts, bolts and ties are being **de** ivered to the mills.

The call of the Governor for a roads convention to be held at Lansing on the third day of March has been re-ceived in Ludington with much enthusi-The Cuff mine, at Iron Mountain, is owned by Welcome Hyde, of Appleton, A \$20,000 pumping plant has been erected

at the Pewabic mine. There are ten nines in operation as against five last Grocers at Ithaca are indulging in an extraordinary war of prices, many arti-cles being now below the wholesale price The citizens chuckle as they lay in big

stocks of all kinds of supplies against the time when the war will stop and prices e boosted up again. One Ingham County woman is a sort of local option all in herself. Her husband came home drunk and she went at him to teach him a thing or two. In the melee she broke his leg. The doctor has the injured member in a plaster cast and he is doing well. He is soher.

loing well. He is sober. Webster Goodenough, a Davison town when a heavy gust of wind set the mill in notion and swept him to the ground. Al though no bones are broken, he is suffer-ing terribly, from internal injuries and his recovery is considered doubtful. Good-enough is 55 years old.

Flint has a sewing school with a class of sixty pupils. The school does not ad-mit any over 16 years. Material for wearing apparel is furnished gratuitously by generous citizens, and then the pupils are set to work making garments under proper instructions, and when they ar ompleted the makers become the owner thereof. The scheme works well.

Ald, Selleck made a break in the Bay

Alt, Sentex made a preas in the Bay City Common Council that provoked an outburst of laughter. He was questioning a bill for photographing thieves for the rogues' gallery. He asked, "I would like to know what right the chief of police has for photographing thieves and rogues?" While waiting for an answer, the added. "The first thing we know he will be up here photographing this council." It is alleged that a "whiskers club," or

the same plan as last year's famous so-ciety, has been organized among the "senior laws" at Ann Arbor, and has se-'senior laws' at Ann Arron, and and eretly been in active operation for sometime. At least it is true that since the fine. At least 18 the first senior laws have gone unshaven and unshorn, and stand the ridicule of their classmates without wincing. They are supposed to be under penalty of a heavy fine for patronizing the barber.

The University of Michigan Daily has opened up a campaign against cheating in examinations. A communication from a examinations. A communication from a student states that the present system of faculty espionage is a complete failure, and that dishonesty in examinations is an extensive evil in the university. The Daily advocates the honor system, whereseems to be very prominent just now at Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Ann Arbor medical students who are Ann Arbor medical students who are engaged in the study of ophthalmology, are wondering at the feat Dr. Fleming Carrow, professor of that branch, per-formed upon a young man. This patient had completely lost the sight of one eye-through disease, and Dr. Carrow inserted a small thin watch crystal beneath the lid of the other eye to save it. So far the experiment seems to be very successful, and it is expected that the flesh will knit closely around the watch crystal, so as to permit no impurities to enter it.

Residents of Grand Junction are much pleased at the action of Gov. Rich in commuting to eighteen years the sentence of Charles W. Allen, sent from that place to Jackson for twenty-five years, thus enabling the prisoner to take advantage of the purole law. Ten years ago Allen killed one John Crocker during a brawl, and, while there was to them no question of his guilt, his fellow townsmen always considered there were extenuating circumstances surrounding the case which should entitle him to a shorter term of imprisonment. Charles W. Allen, sent from that place to prisonment.

There is a family in Pinckney who begin to think they have become possessed of a boodoo. The lady of the honsehold has been sick about a week. The youngest girl and one of the boys were playing when the girl was struck with a knife in the bends of the boy, inflicting a painful wound on her wrist. The youngest boy fell down cellar and received rather severe contrisions on the bend and Sunday the contusions on the head, and Sunday the thend of the family was taking a blanket from behind one of his horses when he was kicked and laid up for a spell. There s one other boy, but as yet he has not come under the ban.

William E. Boyd, whose house at Grand William E. Boyd, whose house at Grand Rapids was so mysteriously blown up by the explosion, is having a hard time with the insurance adjusters. He carried \$2,500 insurance on his furniture, but neighbors describe the house only partly furnished, and poorly at that. Boyd admits paying \$15. for a carpet, and that he bought some second-hand furniture. Aside from this, the insurance men raise a nove point. They claim that the house and furniture were wrecked by the explosion, and the fire started afterwards in a little pile of debris. Therefore they have col-lected affidavits, and will refuse to pay for any damage except that of the flames, which could not amount to mything. The matter will probably end in the courts, and sensational developments are looked for in case Boyd brings suit.

James H. Wilson disappeared from East Tawas recently, and as he had a considerable sum of money when last seen, it is feared that he has met with foul play. He was a veteran of the war, and was a painter by trade.

### CUBA MAY BE FREE.

HOW SPAIN'S RECALL OF CAM-POS IS REGARDED.

The Veterau Spanish General Is Superseded by a Man Who Is Deeply Hated for His Former Cruelty or the Island.

Situation Is Serious. Cuba may be free! The recali of Gen. Martinez Campos by the Spanish Government and his rejulacement by Gen. Wey-ler is a strong indication that the situa-tion on the island is critical and that the insurgents are stronger than the Spanish authorities hitherto admitted.

On the outbreak of the revolution i was intimated by Spain that the disturb ance was merely local and that a few months would see the end of the trouble. But the revolutionists gained strength severy day, and then Spain decided to send her veteran and most experienced general, Campos, to take command of affairs on the island.

He was given absolute authority to call upon all the troops needed and ever since the bravest and the best of the sol-diers of Scan have been ever to the

In any case it is not likely that two well make any greater headway than Campos against the insurgents, led by the veteran warrior, Maximo Gomez, The latter is one of the ablest military leaders of his time—a man of iron nerve and astute judgment. He has led the insurgents victoriously from one end of the island to the gates of Havana, 400 miles distant, and this in the face of a sol-diery, greater in numbers and better equipped than the patriots. When Weyler meets him he will meet a veteran, acquainted not alone with the science of warfare, but with every pass and road and vantage point on the island.

#### BUNYON PASSES AWAY.

Hourt Failure the Cause of His Sudden and Unexpected Death, The Hon, Theodore Runyon, United

States ambassador to Germany, expired in Berlin suddenly and unexpectedly at 1 o'clock Monday morning of heart failure. Mr. Runyon had been in somewhat feeble health for some time past, but no immediately fatal results were asticipated. No longer ago than last Thesday evening he was present at a dinner given in his honor by ex-Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William. Last summer he had planned to make an extended trip through Norway, but on the advice of his physician he abandoned this trip, and instead went to Carlshad; where he took the cure. He subsequently went to 'Axenstein, in 'Switzerland, for the purpose of taking an after-cure. Since that time States ambassador to Germany, expired diers of Spain have been sent to the un-fortunate island. Gen Campos announced that he would quell the rebellion in three months. He had subdued the for-mer rebellion of ten years—1898-78—and his announcement was accordingly re-garded as well founded. But the three months elapsed and Gen. Campos had made no progress. On the contrary the

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

insurgents were making headway, forc- demanded the attention and care of the insurgents were making nearway, forcing their way each week a little nearer to the political capital, Havana. Then Campos said that winter would see the end of the revolution. Winter in Cuba, which means the rainy season, has come, but the insurgents, instead of Campos, made progress. They forced their way over six strategic lines of defense established by Campos and a week ago appeared within striking distance of Havana. This startled the Spanish Government and it has just resolved upon a change of leaders. Gen. Campos is recalled and Gen. Weyler, a man who made himself notorious during the last rebellion in Cuba for his cruelty, is appointed to take his place and will sail from Spain today. Gen. Weyler says that he will not follow the more or less humanitarian tacbut the insurgents, instead of Campos follow the more or less humanitarian tac tics of Campos, but will meet warfare with warfare. With spies and persons aiding the insurgents he will be inexorable; to those who lay down their arms he will show elemency. He will at once endeavor so completely to blockade the



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

coast as to prevent the further importa-tion of arms and munitions. Gen. Wey-ley says emphatically that in his course he will be merciless, but just. He is of the will be merciless, but just. He is of the opinion that two months ago it would have been easy to have dealt the rebellion a death blow; now he fears it will be more difficult owing to the strength the movement has gained and the losses suffered by the Spanish army. Spain is still sending reinforcements to Cuba, and soon 18,000 more men will leave Spain for the seat of war.

At first it was supposed that Gen. Campos had resigned, but it is now known that the Government removed him, purely, as Campos himself says, benim, purely, as Campos nimself says, because he was not cruel enough and spoke of conciliating the rebels instead of butchering them. He now believes that Cuba is lost to Spain and all through the political parties in Spain, who thought to frame a policy for the island, ignorant of the conditions there existing. The politicians in Madrid wanted a butcher in the field

in Madrid wanted a butcher in the field and probably have secured one in the person of Gen. Weyler.

Over the change of generals the Cuban patriots rejoice, for they believe Campos to be an abler commander than Weyler, while the cruelties of the latter will alienate those now friendly to the Spanish

diplomatic representatives of all nations.
Theodore Runyon was born at Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822. He graduated from Yale College in 1842, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. In 1853 he was made city attorney, and in 1856 city councilor of Newark, N. J., a position he retained until 1864, when he became Mayor of the city. At the outbreak of the civil war he was placed in command of a New Jersey brigade of volunteers. In 1865 he was Democratic candidate for Gov-ernor of his State, but was not elected. In 1873 to 1887 he was chancellor of New Jersey. In March, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States minister to Germany, and shortly after-ward was made ambassador.

#### HARD HIT AT TURKEY. Sepburn Urges that the Minister of

the Porte Be Given Passports.
The national House Monday, after an interesting four hours' debate, adopted the resolutions passed by the Senate last week calling on the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin to enforce the reforms in Turkey guaranteed to the Chris-tian Armenians, and pledging the support of Congress and the President in the most vigorous action he might take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey. The House coumittee had prepared some resolutions on the same subject, but it was deemed advisable after he Senate resolutions reached the House o substitute them for those prepared by he committee.

Mr. Quigg, of New York, who had charge of the resolutions, made an able presentation of the case. There was a presentation of the case. There was a disposition on the part of some of the members to go further than the resolutions did and Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, proposed to give the Turkish minister his passports and sever all diplomatic relations with Turkey. His remarks denouncing the Turkish outrages and charging that the powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin were actuated from political and other considerations in maintaining and other considerations in maintaining the "balance of power" in eastern Europe were received with great enthusiasm and at one time it looked as if the House might be carried to his way of thinking. But the counsel of Mr. Hitt not to take rash action, in the course of which he pointed out the dire consequences that might result from a severance of diplomatic relations with a friendly power that had fulfilled her trenty obligations to us, prevailed, and the Hepburn proposition was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Bailey opposed the resolutions on the ground that it would be improper for

the ground that it would be improper for us to "insult" the parties to the treaty of Berlin by intimating that they had not carried out their obligations. Mr. Turner of Georgia took a similar view and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio characterized the resolutions as "incomplete, inefficient and unworthy," and requested the committee to withdraw them. They were finally passed, however, by a vote of 143 to 26, after a motion of Mr. Bailey to send them to the committee had been defeated 55 to 103.

It was reported at Philadelphia that Gideon Marsh, ex-president of the defunct Keystone Bank, whose vast embezzle-ments wrecked that institution, is back in the city. He fled in 1891, when a price of \$5,000 was set upon him by the city. It was said Marsh has been in the Mills Eye hospital and is about to surrender himself.

The Benedict Paper Company, whol sale paper dealers at Kansas City, Mo., has failed, with liabilities of \$50,000 and

#### SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope. Pastor. Services at 10 30 o'clock a.m. and 72 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 72 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN OHURCH—Rev.A.H.Moseco Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usuel hour. Sunday school felowing morning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7. p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.-Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 100 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:33 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Wobeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 256, F. & A. M. moets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the ond and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o clock in the atternoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRANTING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12) .-W. F. BENELEMAN, H. P. A. TAYLOB, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. U. O. F., No. 187. -Meets every Tuesday even J. PATTERSON, N. O. M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 162. -CRAWF OND
Meets every Saturday evening
A. McKay, Com. T. NOLAN, R. C.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, : o. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. DR. ETTE BRADEN, W. M.
JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, L. O. F., No. 790, -Meets second and tast Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.
ERR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets

overy first and third Wednesday of each month.

JULIEITE BUTLEE, Lady Com. POLLY CROTOON, Record Keeper. LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.-Meets in regular session every Monday evening.

GEO. H. BONNELL. Counsel Com.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. C. TRENCH GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

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### RESERVOIR SYSTEM

PLAN OF SOUTH DAKOTA STOCK RAISERS.

Drouth Will Lose Its Terrors for Them-Laid Waste by Fire-Senate Adopts Sliver Bond Bill by a Vote of 42 to 35.

Stockmen Hueband Water.
The large stockmen west of Pierre, S.
D., have under consideration at present a plan for watering dry ranges by throwing a series of dams across the gulches in localities which have hitherto begin without water during drought seasons. Duing the droughts of the past few years the abandonment of many ranges where the abandonment of many ranges where the water supply depends on the smaller streams has been necessary. As a result the ranges about the water holes have been greatly overcrowded. This has caused considerable loss and endless disputes among rival cattle owners, and the situation has at length grown so serious that a plan for watering dry ranges by throw among rival cattle owners, and the situa-tion has at length grown so serious that come remedy has become absolutely nec-essary. By damning the gulches the surplus water supply of the spring and early summer will be saved, furnishing an am-ple supply during the remainder of the year. The expense will be considerable, but the benefit, it is thought, will be sufficient to fully repay the projectors of

SALISBURY IS HEARD.

British Premier Discusses Venezuela and Armenia.

The banquet of the Nonconformist Unionist Association at the Hotel Metropole, in London, was the occasion for an address by the Marquis of Salisbury. In dress by the Marquis of Salisbury. In the course of his remarks he said with reference to Venezuela: "I have been held np as the denouncer of the Monroe doc-trine. As a matter of fact, although the Monroe doctrine is no part of interna-tional law, my dispatch to Mr. Olney, the Secretary of State of the United States, supported it as a rule of policy in the strongest and most distinct terms. But when I stated in that dispatch and reiterate now that as a rule of policy we are the entire advocates of the Monroe doc-trine, we mean the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it. (Cheers.) In that sense you will not find any more convinced supporters than we are." He then turned to the Armenian question and he reproached the religious communities with laboring under a mistake when they supposed that England had bound berself in honor to succor the Armenians, which means to succor the Armenians, which means to go to war with the sultan in order to force him to govern the Arme-nians well. The speaker reminded his hearers that the reforms which the sultan had recently accepted, although very good reforms, could not be expected to produce good government in two months.

SILVER BOND BILL PASSES.

Measure Will Now Go Back to the

The contest over the silver bond bill is at an end in the Senate, that body having passed the free silver coinnge substitute to the House bill Saturday by the decisive vote of 42 to 35, a majority of seven for free sliver. The bill was a substitute for the House bond bill and provides that from the date of the act the mints of the United States shall be open to the coinage of silver and the dollar shall be the pres weight and fineness, and also provides the certificates. It further provides for the cornnectes. It further provides for the coinage of the seignior-iorage now in the treasury and authorizes immediate issue of certificates upon the same in advance of it being coined. One section of the bill provides that no bank note of less than \$10 shall hereafter be issued, and those out-traviling of less anount shall be taken upon standing of less amount shall be taken un and canceled as rapidly as possible. Sec-tion four provides that the greenbacks and treasury notes shall be redeemed instandard silver dollars or in gold coin at the option of the treasury, and the greet backs, when so redeemed, shall be imme diately reissued.

SIGNS OF LIVELY TRADE.

improvement. It is now believed that the first payment for bonds will cause no further pressure, and the money markets are easier as respects loans on collateral, though the difficulty of making commercial loans still checks operations, but large the cost of carrying them from last springmaturities at the end of January were met more satisfactorily than was expected. though the unicum, constructions but large instructions still checks operations, but large maturities at the end of January were met more satisfactorily than was expected, and merchants and bankers report that the signs promise a good spring trade. No increase appears as yet in the demand for the principal products, except iron and steel, and uncertainty as to congression still affects both industries and commerce, but the increase in inquiry and the reports of dealers are deemed assurance of large trade coming whenever the uncertainty is over."

Loss Is Two Millions. Property with an estimated value of \$2,000,000 was burned early Sunday morning at Philadelphia. The big seventory building of Charles H. Haseline, Nos. 1416 and 1418 Chestnut street, and the adjoining five-story structure of the Baptist Publication Society and the American Baptist Historical Society, No. 1420, were destroyed. The buildings dam aged by are and water and falling walls were the four-story dry goods house of Homer, Le Boutillier & Co., Nos. 1412 and 1414, the dwelling house at 1422, owned by the Wistar estate, and the Hotel Lafayette, at Broad and Sansom

Fortune Smiles on an Editor.

C. B. McDonald, editor of the Oxford Kan., Register, started for Paris, on the invitation of a Russian countess, who lost her husband and wishes to share her fortune with Mr. McDonald, who is her cousin. She sent him a check for \$1,500

To Instruct Sunday School Teachers. The trustees of the Southwestern Bap-tist University at Juckson, Tenn., resolv-ed, to establish a department for the in-struction of Sunday school teachers. This will be the only institution of the kind

Springfield Gets It.

Springfield is the place and April 28 is the time fixed by the Illinois State Central Committee for holding the State Republican convention. The vote on the location stood: Springfield, 13; Peoria, 11. One blank ballot was cast and two

ers of the committee were absent Fasted Fifty one Days.
William Trout, a Maysville, Ky., barber, has been fasting for fifty-one days, except that he drank buttermilk. About four years ago lie used no food but butter milliofor thirty days of He line fallen of from 170 to 140 pounds. He plies his

BAYS, MURDER WAS PLANNED.

Inches Sousstional Testimony in Jordan's Sensational Testimeny in Williamson's Trial at Wichita. At Wichita, Kan., in the trial of E. M. Williamson, charged with murdering Henry H. Leonard to secure the latter's life insurance, Michael Jordan, an old the Milliamson annually will be a sensation of the sensatio soldier, swore that Williamson approached him hast October, a month before the crime was committed, and suggested that he knew where \$500 could easily be made. Williamson told him that he knew of a woman who held a \$5,000 insurance policy on the life of Leonard and that she would give, \$500, of the insurance to a man that would kill him. Williamson told Jordan all the details of the scheme, and Jordan all the details of the scheme, and Jordan of the State has always been that Williamson consented to a divorce from his wife that she might marry Leonard, under agreement that they would afterward kill Leonard to get the insurance on his life. oldler, swore that Williamson approach-

CAUGHT BY FORGED NOTES.

Javanese Merchants and Bankers Swindled Out of \$3,000,000. Ohinamen in Java. It is believed by the police that the forgeries were made in Singapore. Kwee Che Soe, a native of China, now a resident of Sourabaya, and a band of native etchers have been arrested. Some of the houses that discounted largely are practically bankrupt. Nearly all the leading Chinese merchants of Java have been victimized.

DEATH IN A COLLIERY.

Fifty-four Miners Buried in an Explosion.

A terrible explosion has taken place in a colliery at Tylorstown, near Cardiff.
Wules. The shafts were shattered and Wales. The snarts were snartered and the whole town was shaken by the tre-mendous concussion, causing a scene of wild excitement. Fifty-four inhers were below the surface when the explosion took place. Twelve bodies have been recovered from the colliery and twelve men are still missing. Rescae parties hurried to the scene, but their work is very dangerous, owing to the fact that the pit is ou fire.

FRANK JONES KILLS HIS WIFE,

Deed of an Insanely Jealous Husband

Deed of an Insanely Jealous Husband at Swanse, Ala.

At Swanse, Blount County, Ala., Frank Jones, superintendent of the Swanse CoalCompany mines, shot and fatally wounded his wife, a beautiful young woman 20 years of age. The couple were at home with their two small children when, it is said, they quarreled, Jones being insanely jealous of his wife, and it is reported suspected her of being untrue to him. He seized his shotgun and shot her in the right breast. Jones has heretofore stood high.

ARMENIA'S ONLY HOPE.

Gladstone Says No Relief Except from

Gladstone Says No Relief Except from the Almighty.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter on the Armenian question, in which, after referring to the "murderous wickedness of the Sultan, his absolute victory over the powers and their unparalleled disgrace and defeat," he says: "I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom surely all should address fervent prayers in behalf of His suffering creatures." half of His suffering creatures

Speculators Arc Bitten.

The dignity of the American hen has been upheld. It was war between the old storage combine of Chicago speculators and the Egglayers' Union, and the lagnyard foul is victor. The cold storage people, as a result of an attempt to corner the egg market, are or will be not less than \$150,000 out of pocket. Some deal-ers say the loss in Chicago by the drop n egg prices will reach \$200,000. Score one for the hen: "Cold storage" eggs are down to 5 to 7 cents a dozen and are prac-tically insalable at that price. Car load lots were being frantically offered Wednesday night to all points on the map at the above ridiculous prices, but the best the above ridiculous prices, but the best case, bids received in return were \$1.25 a case, of thirty dozen. Meanwhile fresh eggs started out at 14 to 14% cents, but offers to sell at 13% cents were fairly rolling in when business closed. The news had Signs of Lively Trade.

Hopeful Reports for Spring from Business Men.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Though business is still waiting, there are some signs of definite improvement. It is now believed that the improvement. It is now believed that the first country had a superstant from business is still from every barnyard went up the slogan." "Honest eggs at honest prices." The improvement. It is now believed that the eggs are sold by grocers all over the city as fresh, they are not to be compared with the fresh arrivals, and cannot compete

Vindictive Spaniards Advices from Hayana indicate that since the resignation of Martinez de Campos the Spanish authorities are acting in a high-handed manner toward American citizeus suspected of being in sympathy with the insurgents. Recently Henry Riso, who claims to be a naturalized citizer of the United States, was arrested at Proceed. zer of the United States, was arrested at Puerto Principe as a political suspect and was thrown into a dungeon, although proclaiming his American citizenship. His request that Consul General Williams be informed of his plight was denied, and when the last steamer left for Centa, the Spanish penal settlement in Africa, Riso was placed on board. The unfortunate was attempted to make a second so level. man attempted to make a scene as he wa placed on the vessel, but he was knocked ddwn by the Spanish guards and hurried ddwn by the Spanish guards and hurried below decks. Hiso had no trial, but it is anderstood the authorities ordered him confined at Centa for life. Transportation to Centa now means death, as cholers is raging there.

Ill-Fated Expedition.
The steamer J. W. Hawkins, bound rom New York to Cuba on a fillbustering expedition, was abandoned at sea off Long Island Sunday night in a terrific gale, and of the 176 men on board only 113 are accounted for. Ten yee known to have been drowned, and it is believed afty-three others met a like fate.

To Enforce a Big Lien, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Cor

pany of New York has filed a bill in the United States Court to foreclose a mort-gage for \$7,775,000 on the Lake Street Elevated Road of Chicago. Four Miners Killed.
Word was received at Wilkesbarre, Pa.
from Pittsfield Junction that a terrific explosion occurrd in the Twin shaft Wednesday. Four miners are reported killed

and a number injured. Tangle in Hooslerdom. By a unanimous decision of the Indiana Supreme Court that body has set aside

the apportionment set of 1885, reaffirmed the ecision of the same court setting aside the apportionment of 1891, and has brought fate operation the apportionment of 1885, which it declares to be the only legal act since that date. The decision is far-reaching in its effects and emunates from a body composed of both Republicans and Democrate. The Democratic Legislature of 1801, following the constitutional requirements to enact an apportionment law every sixth year, passed an act which was attacked by the Republicaus and set aside by the Supreme Court as unconsti-tutional, the latter body holding it was unfair in its provisions because it gave greater representation to some portions of the State than to others. The Democratic Legislature of 1803 passed another act and the Republican Legislature of 1805 repealed it and substituted an entirely now law. This in turn was attacked by the Democrats on the ground that it vio-lated the provisions of the constitution being enacted at a time before the sixth year since the apportionment of 1893 was passed. This confention was sustained by the Supreme Court, but it falled to concede the Democratic position that the law of 1893 was operative, holding that the same objections which obtained that the same objections which obtained against the apportionment of 1805 existed to render void the apportionment of two years before; that the Legislature of 1801, was competent under the copstitution, to enact, an apportionment law, but the court having set that act uside as unconstitutional, recourse must be had to the law of 1885 to find a valid enactment.

DECLARES FOR PEACE.

National Board of Trade Sends Greet ing to British Commercial Body. The National Board of Trade, at its closing session in Washington Thursday by a unanimous rising vote, directed th president of the board to send the follow ing peace sentiment to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, London, En-gland: "The National Board of Trade of the United States, assembled in an-nual meeting at Washington, sends greet-ings to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, reciprocating all the friendly sentiments uttered by the English commercial bodies, and expresses the earnest wish that commerce and religion, representing the great progressive and civilizing forces of the world, may honorably avert collision between the English-speaking nations who, more than any other, represent the sentiment: Teacon earth, good will to men."

CUBANS ARE OVERJOYED.

Resolutions in the Senate Considered

Good Cause for Rejoicing.

President Tomaso Estrada Palma, of
the Cuban Junta, had a secret conference
at the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists in New York with several other
leaders of the movement. President Palma said the Cubans were overjoyed a the news that the Committee on Foreig Relations had submitted a report recommending that President Cleveland use the good offices of the United States to have Spain accord the Cubun insurgents the rights of belligerents. Already a synot sis of the report has been sent to Generals Gomez and Macco, and Presiden Palma expressed the opinion that i would result in the leaders working with renewed hope.

LABOR MEN REJOICE.

Demonstration Made at Pittsburg Over Dempsey's Pardon.

There was great rejoicing among the landers of Pittsburg over the news that the State Pardon Board had recommended the pardon of Hugh Dempsey ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, who was three years ago sentenced to seven years' imprison ment for felonious assault and batter in causing poison to be administered to non-union men at the Homestead mill of

the Carnegie Steel Company after the great strike of 1892. Frightful Explosion. Frightful Explosion.

Five persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally, by the explosion of the large thirty-nine-incheylinder boiler at the works of the Hollingsburg, Pa. Iron and Nail Company Thursday morning. Only two employes estaged uninjured. The boiler was blown through the reaf of the works 200 feet. through the roof of the works, 300 feel in midair, and came sailing down like a spent rocket, cushing through the roo in another department of the works. The entire roof was precipitated to the floor entire roof was precipitated to the floor below by the force of the explosion and the works were practically wrecked. The explosion was sufficient to rock the earth with the force of an earthquake and broke hundreds of windows a quarter of a mile from the mill. No explanation is offered as to the cause of the explosion. Some of the employes say they were short of steam before the accident occurred.

Fear Trouble in Macedonia.
The Turkish Government has taken \$600,000 from the officials pension fund with which to meet urgent state requireients. Mauser rifles are to be given to the troops as soon as possible. It is be-lieved this step is due to the tear of an inurrectionary movement in Macedonia.

Patriotic Venezuelan Women. Caracus women have organized for the European aggression. They aunounce that they have established a boyco:

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prim Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red. 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; cats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 40c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh. 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per pound for noor to choice. poor to choice.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2; tibe to \$76; com; No. 1 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c

8t. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs. \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, \$0. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats. No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4,50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4,50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c, to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; ye, No. 2, 24c to 44c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 38c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; year 41c to 42c

yellow, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22e to 23c; rye, 41c to 42c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; cofn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c; clover seed, 44.30 to 54.45.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 springs, 61c to 62c; corn, No. 2, 20c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; barles, No. 2, 238c to 35c; rye, No. 1, 40c to 41c; pork, mess, \$10.00 to \$10.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs,

Buffalo Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs \$3.00 to \$4.76; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 70c; corn, No. 2 red, 74c to 70c; corn, No. 2 red, 74c to 20c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs.

\$5.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.27, wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 37c; cars, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; butter, creamery, 18c to 22c; cggs, Western, 16c to 17c.

ALIENS AS PAUPERS

UNWORTHY IMMIGRANTS TO BE BARRED OUT.

If We Are to Preserve Our Institu tions and Maintain the American Standard of Wages, This Must Be Done-Foreigners and Crime.

A Nation of Immigrants.



in Congress at the present time sever al bills are pending upon the question of immigration. Perhaps one of the best posted men in Washington on the subject is Senator Lodge, chairman of the Immigration Committee, and he has intro-duced a bill in the Senate, the main

ature of which is an educational test or immigrants.

The question of regulating and restricting immigration, said Mr. Lodge in a recent expression on the subject, is one of the gravest which now confront the country. We are certainly in no present danger of being overcrowded by desirable immigrants, but we are at this mount overcrowded with understands. ment overcrowded with undesirable immi grants, and this latter condition is stead-ily growing worse. The immigration of people of those races which contributed to the settlement and development of the United States is declining in comparison with that of the races far removed in thought and speech and blood from the men who have made this country what it is. Moreover, all immigration from every quarter is showing a tendency toward de terioration, which is by no means grad ual. The last census bulletin shows that



the foreign born citizens, or those of for the foreign born citizens, or those of for-eign parentage, furnish more penitentiary convicts than are supplied by the entire intive born population, which, of course, greatly outnumbers the population of for-eign birth. In the immigration of late years we note also the appearance of se-cret societies dangerous to law and or der and hostile to every theory of Ameri-cian institutions.

can institutions.

According to statistics in 1880 the foreign born element constituted one-seventh of this country's population and one-third of its paupers. The census of 1890 showed that people of foreign birth made up 30 per cent of the total white popula-tion. This one-third of the population furnished one-half of the criminals, two-thirds of the inmates of reformatories and two-thirds of the paupers in alms

Later statistics show that in every 100 foreigners over 16 years of age who came to the United States between March and November, 1892, the illiterates were discovered to the United States between March and November, 1892, the illiterates were discovered to the state of the stat vided as follows: Italy, 66; Poland, 56; Hungary, 28; Russia, proper, 20; England, 10; Ireland, 5; Wales, 6; Germany, 2; Scandinavian countries and Denmark, less than 1. Of the 440,793 foreigners who came to this country in the year end-ed June 30, 1893, 57.897 over 16 years of age could not read, 59.582 could not write, and 61.638 could do neither. Sen-ator Lodge pointed to these figures to show that if an educational test had been applied during that year, the large num-ber of the least desirable foreigners would

have been excluded from the country.

The more any thoughtful man examines the statistics relating to this ques tion, he continued, the more he must be alarmed at what it shows. The diseas narmed at what it shows. The disease, in my opinion, cannot be treated by gentle palliatives. It will require sharp remedies, and the longer a cure is postponed the more heroic the remedies will have to be. I believe we need intelligent and discriminating restriction. We must sift the chaff from the wheat. Immi-grants should know how to read and write their own language before they are allow-ed to enter the United States. This is a fair test, based upon intelligence and

not upon money.
Going back rapidly over the history of immigration, Senator Lodge said that before 1820 no record was kept, but that probably 250,000 immigrants came to the probably 250,000 immigrants came to the revolution and that time. From 1820 to 1890, inclusive, the number of immigrants reached 16,497,096. The majority of these came from Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

The quality of immigrants was high until the last few years.

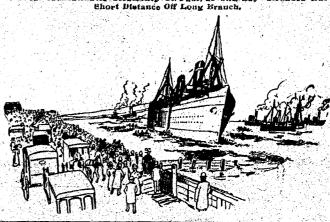
In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 455,302 immigrants came to the United States; in the next fiscal year, 560,310; in the next, 579,663, and in the fiscal year ended in 1893 the number was 440,793. There was a decrease in the latter year because quarantine regulations during the winter of 1893-94 practically stopped immigration.

The majority of undesirable immigrants 1892: 58:684 in 1893: Italy, 52,003 in 1890. 76,055 in 1891, 61,631 in 1892, 72,145 in

We have now before us race problem which are sufficient to tax to the utmos the fortunate conditions with which pa-ture has blessed us and the highest wisdom of which our public men are capable.
I do not, for one, desire to see these race
problems multiplied or complicated. I do
not want to see the quality of American
citizenship decline beneath the effects of
ward about four an unrestricted immigration and I am utterly opposed to a system which is continuously dragging down the wages of American labor by the introduction or the importation of the cheapest, lowest and most ignorant labor of other countries.

A short time ago a committee examined six ship loads of immigrants from Bremen, Antyerp, Amsterdam, Southamptor and Liverpool and of 1,000 who were over 16 years of age 331 were illiterate. What becomes of such illiterates is answered by Carroll D. Wright, who says that 77 or cent of the population of the slums of Baltimore, 90 per cent of the slum population of Chicago, 95 per cent of the slum population of New York and 51 per men we men of the slum population of PhiladelAN UNUSUAL SIGHT AT LONG BRANCH.

The Great Transatlantic Stesmship St. Paul, as Blot Lay Stranded But Short Distance Off Long Brauch.



phia are persons of foreign birth or par-

At present there are three methods proosed to restrict immigration. One is to ncrease the cost of immigrating by impos ing a tax of from \$25 to \$50 on each im-migrant. Another is by consular inspec-tion abroad, by which only such immigrants as our consuls would approve of could enter the country. The educational test of Senator Lodge will probably, how-They Talk Very Fast.

January has been a busy month for the Congressmen who wish to make it appear that they are doing their share of the talking in Congress and are anxious to have their constituents aware of the fact. The circulation of the Congressional Record has largely increased from the above cause and thousands of voters have been placed on the free list.

placed on the free list.

This publication is supposed to contain a faithful representation of all that transpires on the floors of Senate and House, and yet it is a fact that there is not a greater fake in the world than this document which is printed under Government auspices. Voters who do not know the means taken by their representatives to get their speeches published have no idea when they read the columns of printed matter so well punctured with "loud no matter so well nunctured with "loud at plause" that not more than 200 words of

plause? that not more than 200 words of the speech was delivered in the hearing of other members.

The way the game is worked is as follows: A member wishes to secure some space in the Congressional Record. He finds an opportunity in a big dbeate on some important question which is set for some particular day. Going to the leader of his side of the House he begs for ten or even three minutes, which is granted. Being recognized by the speaker, the member proceeds with his speech. Perhaps he may utter 600 words when the garel falls and his time is up. Under the rules, he is allowed to "revise his remarks" and furnish the same to the Record. When the speech is published it contains several the speech is published it contains severa thousand words and the voters take it for granted that the speech was really

During a recent debate over the Dingley tariff bill, Mr. Crisp gave three min-utes of his time to Howard of Alabama, and when the Congressional Record pro-duced the latter's speech it was of suffi-cient length to consume thirty minutes in reading. The next day Mr. Dingley gave reading. The next day Mr. Dingley gave a half minute of his time to a member from New England and the record show ed that 3,000 words had been delivered in the thirty seconds, notwithstanding the necessary interruptions for "loud applause.'

THEODORE C. SEARCH.

The New President of the Nationa Association of Manufacturers. Theodore G. Search, the new president of the National Association of Manufac-turers, was born in Philadelphin fifty-two pears ago. He is the president of the J. B. Stetson Hat Company, of the Quaker City, which is the largest hat manufactory in the world. Mr. Search is more widely known, however, as the founder and head of the Philadelphia textile school. This institution is one for educational content of the property of the property of the pears scaoo. Ims institution is one or enter-tion in the best methods of manufacturing textile fabrics, and also takes cognizance of other industries and mechanical arts. The school was the first of its kind to be established in this country, and under the able management of Mr. Search has been pronounced the best in the world. The new president is considered by his



THEODORE C. SEARCH.

colleagues in the manufacturers' associa tion to be bold and aggressive in his advo tion to be both and aggressive in savo-cacy of the protection of the home mar-ket against foreign manufacturers. He is an earnest believer in the great com-mercial advantages which would accrue to the United States and favors every asure that would promote the interests

STRANDED STEAMER ST. PAUL

The Big American Liner on the Beach
Off Long Island.
The wreckers at work attempting to float the stranded steamer St. Paul, which went ashore on the outer bar off Hotel Brighton at Long Branch, N. J., took advantage of a favorable tide and,

according to re-ports received by the officials of the company, succeed ed in moving the

degrees. At high CAPT, JAMISON. degrees. At high CAPT, JAMISON. tide the St. Paul registered at her bow twenty-two feet of water. That registration, however, included about seven feet of sand, into which her bow is sunk.

Since this first effort to move the ship there is, at this writing, absolutely no change in the situation. The St. Paul is as steady as a rock and betrays no ill effects from the buffeting of the wind and waves. The passengers' baggage and all of the cargo have been taken off, including the \$1,300,000 in gold which she car-

ing the \$1,300,000 in gold which she car ried. This was her first return trip since ried. This was her first return trip since the recent accident, which occurred in her engine room at her dock, whereby ten men were instantly killed or badly in many of the citizens of Michigan living in Washington were present.

"AMBER" IS NO MORE.

The Gifted Writer Who Has Brought Supahine, Into Many Homes.

Mrs. Martha E. Helden, better known to newspapers under the nom de plume of "Ambet," died recently in Chicago as the result of an operation for cancer. In her death there passed from earthly scenes a woman who by the sweet productions of the contract of the tions of her pen brought sunshine into many a household and lifted the burden rom many a weary and sorrow-lader

Mrs. Holden was born in New York State forty-two years ago. She settled in Chicage in 1877., Poverty made her ac-quainted with human suffering, but did not interfere with her endeavors to make herself heard in the field of literature. She soon began to contribute to the Chi-cago newspapers articles which breathed a love of life and humanity and which were remarkable for their wealth of meta phors and brilliancy of language writings brought forth expressions of ad-



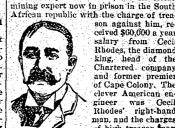
MARTHA E. HOLDEN (AMBER).

miration and were copied all over the country. For several years past she had contributed a series of beautiful letters to the Chicago Herald, and later to the limes Herald under the title of "A String" f Beads."

There are hundreds of newspaper read ers throughout this land to day who will mourn the passing away of this gifted writer, who had tinged their lives with a warmth and glow which made them for get mundane troubles.

BOERS MAY TAKE HIS LIFE.

ohn Hays Hammond, an American John Hays Hammond, an American nining expert now in prison in the South



Rhodes, the diamond king, head of the Chartered company and former premier of Cape Colony. The clever American en gineer was Geeil' Rhodes' right-hand man, and the charges of high treason may

salary from Ceci

JACK HAMMOND. usual vigor by the Boers against Mr. Hammond for that reason. He is a na-tive of San Francisco. He graduated



The President sent to the Senate the tor of customs for the district of Miami, Ohio.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a bill prohibiting the purchase or use by any Federal official of any convict-made

It is expected that the Supreme Court will soon decide whether the Commis-sioner of Pensions has the right to order reductions.

Congressman Avery, of Michigan, of fered in the House a bill providing for the erection of a life-saving static Charlevoix, Mich. J. B. Morton, national commander of

the Regular Army and Navy Union, has issued a call for the annual convention to be held in Washington May 18. The House sub-committee has made reduction of \$400,000 in the Indian appropriation bill, as compared with the amount provided for the current fiscal year.

A bill to grant pensions to soldiers who served in the Confederate army and after-ward served in the army of the United States has been introduced by Senato Peffer:

The urgency deficiency bill was reported to the Senate. It increases by \$1,500,604 the total appropriation for deficiencies over the amount appropriated by the House bill, the total being \$5,930,607.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of insolvent national banks as follows: Northern National Bank, of Big Rapids, Mich., 5 per cent; the Lloyds National Bank, of Jamestown, N. D., 10½ per cent.

Albert H. Wolf, a Chicago contractor is the lowest bidder for the steel and iron

construction above the fourth floor of the postoffice building at St. Paul. His bid was \$25,509, and he will probably get the contract. The next bidder was L. Schre ber & Sons, of Cincinnati, \$25,850. A favorable report will be made to the House on the bill providing for a co sion to treat with the Shoshone and Ban-nock Indians to so modify their treaty rights as to prevent conflict with Mon-

caused the recent disturbances at Jack son's Hole. The Michigan State Association Washington celebrated the seventy-ninth anniversary of the admission of Michigan to the Union with a banquet at the Hotel Page. Nearly all the members of the

tana's game laws, which present condition

An animated depate over the question of taking a voter in the pending silver-bond bill closed to session of the Senate late Thursday afternoon. Mr. Stewart declared that it mede no difference when a vote was taken, or whether any was taken. It was all "diress parade" and "buncombe." He added the significant statement that the pending silver amendment would be germane as an amendment would be germane as an amendment to the tariff bill, and that when the latter measure came before the Senate he would ofter a silver amendment to test the Senators on their choice between tariff and silver. The Senate went to the control of the contro into executive session and then took a recess without any exact understanding as to the time of taking the vote. The attendance in the House was slim. The report of the Elections Committee in report of the Elections Committee in favor of the sitting member, D. B. Culberson, from the fourth Texas district, and against T. H. Davis, was adopted without division. On motion of Mr. Docilitle (Rep., Wash.) a resolution was adopted requesting the President to transmit to Congress the report of the Board of Engineers on the Nicaraguan canal. The bill to amend the dependent pensions act of 1890 so that in considering widows claims seven years of unexing widows' claims seven years of unexplained absence should be deemed sufficient proof of the death of the soldier, was passed. The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Wellington (Rep., Mo.) on the Committee on Labor, and Mr. Belknap (Rep., Ill.) on Railways and

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT

WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and

House-Bills Passed or Introduced.

in Lither Brauch-Questions of Mo-

The Legislative Grind.

An animated debate over the question

ment to the Country at Large.

The Senate Friday spent most of the time sparring over the free coinage measure. The House confined itself to routine business. Most of the session was devoted business. Most of the session was devoted to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The regular attempt was made to have all the expenses of the District government paid by the District, but the motion made by Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) to effect this was ruled out on a point of order. The District bill carries \$5,417,900, \$353,423 less than the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year.

How He Scheduled. A Detroit jobber last week got an order from a small interior town, and replied that, as the customer was un-known to him, a check would be necessary before he sent the goods. The check came and the goods were shipped. The jobber also sent a blank form for a rating, so that in case of future orders he would have something to go by, as the customer's commercial rating could not be learned through the egular channels of information. The blank has been returned, filled out as

Q. What amount of stock do you car-A. All we can get trusted for.

Q. What is due on your books and acounts? All we want these times. Q. What value have you in real estate? A. Less than three years ago on some property.

Q. What do you owe on book accounts? A. All bills that are due. Q. What do you owe on notes? A. All notes that are not outlawed.

Q. What other debts are you owing? A. Gratitude to the Lord. Q. Is any of above owing to relatives? A. One-seventh goes to the Lord. Q. Is there a chattel mortgage against O. For what amount are you insured?

A. All we can afford to pay 3 per cent.

Name references. A. St. Peter.

His Fourth Year. Foot-hall has proved to be of great interest to the general public, and people are ready to accept many remarkable stories of the athletes who indulge in it, but it is doubtful if even "Cucle Gabe," in a story given by the Sunny Hour, really believed that foot-ball

possessed such wonderful powers as he seemed to ascribe to it. Uncle Gabe walked around the stalwart foot-ball player with an air of critical curiosity, looking him over as

ne might have looked at a horse he was about to purchase. "What is it, Gabe?"

"He's night onto six foot, ain't he: "Every inch of it." Weight about one hundred and nine-"I reckon."

well, foot-ball does develop 'em most powerful. "Certainly, a fine young man."
"Man? 'Mandy, Professor Bunter told me hisself 't that feller's in his

fourth year! Talk about your oatmeal Shot by His Dog.

porridge.

Louis Lezotte was shot by his own dog while squirrel hunting in the woods near Rehobeth, Mass. He had a dou-ble-barreled gun with him, and sighting a squirre! high up in an oak Lezotte let go one barrel, badly wounding the squirrel. Standing the gun ngainst the tree Lezotte began to climb to secure his quarry.

.The dog, which from the time of the discharge of the gun had been running excitedly around the tree, began to jump against the trunk as if trying to follow his master. His paw struck the trigger of the unloaded barrel, sending a charge of shot up past Lezotte's side and lodging in the muscles of the right arm near the shoulder. Lezotte fell, but managed to make his way to a doc tor in Rehobeth, who sent for an ambulance to take the wounded man to the Rhode Island Hospital.

Ten Thousand Sheep in a Flock. Ten thousand sheep in one flock were driven across the plains from Bismarck to Forest City, S. D., last week, and 8,000 head traveled on in a bunch from that place a hundred miles or so further. The sheep were bought in Montana a few at a time, and 150 miles of territory was traversed in the course of making up the big herd. The sheep were destined for ranches in South Da-

Out of His Line.

kota.

The Boston Transcript reports that two gentlemen fell into a talk about

"What do you think of the 'Origin of Species?" asked one man.

"I have never read it," was the other's reply. "In fact," he added, "I am not interested in financial subjects."

#### STOREHOUSE OF WEALTH COVETED BY ENGLAND.

Its Mineral and Agricultural Wealth -A Country One-fifth the Size of the United States-A River Whose Au unul Rise Is 120 Feet.

Inhabited by Indians.
A stream which has an annual flood of from 35 to 120 feet above low water mark must, even by the most captious persons, be admitted to be a considerable stream, and such a river is the Orinoco. The greater part of its course is through a vast alluvial plain, really a continuation to the north of the valley of the Amazon, a plain bounded to the southeast by the ranges of hills rich in gold, which are coveted by Great Britain, and to the west only by the towering summits of the inighty Andes. The plains of the Orinoco are described as alluvial, but Africa's sun-ny fountains do not roll down half the amount of golden sands that are car ried by the great Venezuelan river and its tributaries. It is said that in ever stream of Venezuela more or less gold is found, and if this statement is true it is only a question of time when very rich placer and quartz gold mines be discovered in the hills and plains of the interior. Gold in the sands of a river always indicates a great deal more gold somewhere up the stream and men only need patient intelligence in order to locate the spot whence the river steals and carries away the preclous metal.

Any account of the wealth of the Orinoco Valley which omits a mention of its forests would be incomplete. The total area of Venezuela is about 596,-000 square miles, or greater than that ance and Germany combined, with Switzerland thrown in for good ineasure. It is about equal to the com-



AN OLD SPANISH FORT.

bined areas of Arkansas. Mississippi. North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, and of this vast extent of territory about one-half is in

At present its sole inhabitants are Indians of a very low grade of savagery. In such a climate little clothing and less shelter, save from the rain, are needed; the breadfruit tree supplies a substitute for farinaceous food. the banana and other tropical fruits grow in abundance, with only a pretense of cultivation; edible herbs and vegetables are to be found everywhere the forest is filled with game and the river teems with fish. Nature is so kind to them that they do not need to work, and only by labor is the condiTHE BUILDERS OF THE EMPIRE.

GRRMAN UNITY.

morate the Birth of the New Emples

dered. Six months after the outbreak

of hostilities the Prussian King was

established in the Palace of Versailles

the headquarters of French royalty, and there, Jan. 18, 1871, he was crowned

the first Emperor of the reunited Ger

For their success in the prosecution of the war the German people are in-debted to Von Moltke, the great strate-

gist; Bismarck the great statesman the veteran Kalser himself, his son

Frederick William and other able and

Since the war with France made pos

ible a united Germany, the statesmen

of the latter country have devoted

themselves to the task of upbuilding and consolidating the fatherland. And

it must be said they have succeeded

Germany is to-day one of the strongest

military powers in the world and its

people are deeply devoted to the nu

In commemoration of the successfu

feat of arms of Germany in 1870-71 the

nation has erected a magnificent monu

ment on the Rhine, a few miles from the city of Mainz, in the Niederwald. The inscription rends: "In remem-

brance of the unanimous and victorious

uprising of the German race, and of the

construction of the German empire

They have a strange attraction at one of the popular pleasure resorts in Seattle. A horse leaps thirty feet down

into the deep water of Lake Washing

ton and swims to the shore. Thousands

of people congregate to witness the wonderful and amusing performance.

look at the crowd with a very proud air

and one can almost imagine him saying

in his egotism: "Look at me! I am the

only horse in the world that can per-

Every one holds his breath as the word "Go" is said until he reaches the

water. Down, down he goes, and when he rises to the surface a cheer from

the crowd goes up, and he at once swims toward the shore, and as he

reaches it he leans up among the crowd.

a glossy, black, beautiful animal. His master, who is waiting for him, grasps

his bridle and immediately starts him

off on a run, and keeps him moving un-

one cannot help but feel it is a cruel

LEADS THIRTY FEET.

wilders him and he does not seem to know in which direction he shall swim,

and often fluds himself under the dock.

At such a time a man rows out in :

Sunflowers as a Crop

It requires very rich land to grow sunflowers with profit. Their seed is oily, but it is also nitrogenous and

makes a rich feed for poultry, which is the only kind of stock that can digest

it when fed whole. The sunflower is very exhaustive of potash, and it is

iseless to try to grow it except on

heavy soil. Most of the ash, however, remains on the stalk, which is usually

burned, and its ashes applied to th

land where it was grown,

boat and leads him to shore.

The cold water somewhat be

til he is thoroughly dry.

form such a feat!"

A high platform is constructed on the

famous military leaders.

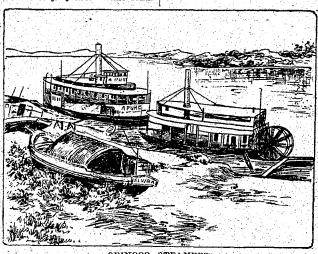
Revolues Hold to Com

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Charles to prosecute the siege of Metz proclamation of the German empire which city under Bazaine soon surren was observed throughout Germany re cently with elaborate ceremonies, ser vices being held in the various churches and the Emperor returning public thanks. Twenty-five years ago the first German Emperor, William I., grand-father of the present Kaiser, was crowned in the palace of Versailles, this event having been made possible by the keen German sword which had newn a path of victory against the French from the Rhine to Paris.

It was in July, 1870, that Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, declared war against Prussia, the latter coun try being then ruled over by King William. Napoleon, beside being overconfident in the bravery of his troops believed that the South German states would not join in the struggle in support of Prussia, but the opposite oc urred and soon three immense German armles under Gen. Steinmetz, Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, and the crown prince, Frederick William, afterward Emperor of Germany, were swarming on French soil. The battles of Weissenburg, Saarbruck, Courcelles Gravelotte and Sedan followed in quick succession, the French with their Emperor being forced to yield themselves captives on the last occasion. The Germans pressed onward to Paris, leaving an army under Prince Frederick

in fact, the fortune never existed. From SEATTLE'S JUMPING HORSE. time to time the newspapers expose this inheritance delasion, but there He Leaps from a Platform Thirty Fee High Into the Water.

seems to be no end to it. For generations the heirs of the Anneke Jans estate in New York have been expecting to get hold of all the Trinity Church property and \$80,000,000 in the Bank of Holland. Recently it was rumored that the distribution would be made early in the present year. Of course there is nothing in it and the New York Tribune declares that there has never been a cent of such a fund in the Bank of Holland or any other bank. Nor is the estate any other bank. worth a brass button to any of the claimants who now number hundreds



ORINOCO STEAMERS.

tion of men raised above that of the and are scattered all over this country. When everything estable is at hand and to be had almost for the taking, when the climate is too warm for clothing and substantial houses are unnecessary, most of the incentive to are fleecing many people by inducing



VIEW ON THE ORINOCO.

cool, pleasant days of the so-called winter in such pleasure as savages are capable of enjoying. They have their sports, their games, their dances, their funerals; they treat their sick by yelling and incantations, just as the other savages do, and most of them have not the faintest idea that their country is claimed or even desired by any one but

#### MYTHICAL MILLIONS.

It Seems to Be a Case of Swindle All Around.

Every reader of newspapers occasionnlly sees a paragraph to the effect that n certain person has fallen heir to an estate of several million dollars in some foreign country and will soon come into

This is always the last of it. The claimant never gets his fortune, and, posal.

It is well to bring the truth about these big estate frauds before the people every now and then because seems that some unscrupulous persons labor is taken away. The long, hot them to advance money for expenses summer days are passed in sleep, the and fees in the hope of proving their claim to immense fortunes. Our ministers to England have frequently stated that there are no large estates there waiting for American heirs. Still the e goes on and scores of slick rascals are making money out of it. The best thing to do when a nice looking stranger comes along and notifies you that you are the heir to \$10,000,000 in England is to offer to sell your interest in it to him for \$10 cash down. he refuses this reasonable proposition call in the neighbors and give him a coat of tar and feathers and run him out of the country.-Atlanta Constituion.

Scalding Hogs.
On many farms hog-killing time is

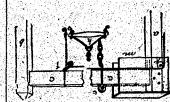
hard time, for lack of the proper conveniences. An old barrel or tub is commonly used for scalding, being tipped on end for that purpose at an angle of about 60 degrees. But this is not large enough for a well-grown March plg, which ought to weigh 280 to 300 pounds if fed properly. Every farmer ought to have a pulley and tackle for hoisting heavy hogs. It saves a great leal of heavy labor, and the apparatus cannot only be used many seasons, but e borreved all through the neighbor hood by those who fully appreciate its advantages, but have too little enter prise to buy it for their own use:

Every woman regards the confession of a young man that he is striving to be a better man as equivalent to a pro-

INTERESTING SUBJECTS TO RURAL READERS.

Convenient Device for Hunging Hogs -Coop for Shipping Poultry in Winter-How to Use the Crosscut Saw Farming Requires Skill.

Device for Hanging Hogs. A convenient device for hanging hogs a valuable assistant in the handling of heavy animals. The accompanying llustration, which is from the Amerian Agriculturist, represents the prinipal parts of such a contrivance. Stout osts (a and b), seven or eight inches quare, are firmly fixed in the ground about 16 feet apart, and stand 10 feet or more in height. These are connected above by a hardwood beam (c), three inches thick and ten inches in depth, wortised into the posts and held by pins or bolts. At f, near the post b, and directly over the platform upon which he hog has been made ready for hangng, a small pulley is suspended from the beam, using for this purpose an eye bolt passing through the beam, but or extending above it. The frame of



this pulley should be large enough that the hook on the end of the rope may be readily put through it or removed. A number of carriages similar to e are made to run on the beam. They consist of hardwood roller four inches in diameter and of about the same length. from which hangs a long iron loop inclosing the beam. This loop should be wide enough below, and extend downward far enough that the carriage may pass the pulley at f. From the loop lidngs a chain about 18 inches in length Through the post a an opening is cut fust below the beam, and a pulley (k) nserted, over which the rope is carried down to a windlass fixed on the post a few feet from the ground. A hanger (h) is provided for each carriage. In this a different length of stick may be used as a "spreader," thus adapting it

to larger or smaller animals.
In working this device, all the carriages to be used are transferred to the right end of the beam except one, which is brought into position on the left of the pulley, at f. The rope is passed through the loop of this car-riage, over the pulley, and downward, the hook at the end of the rope taking hold of the large ring of the hanger which has been used as a gambrel The carcass is raised to a proper height then the hook at the top of the hanger is placed in one of the links of the chain suspended from the carriage. The rope is now withdrawn from the pulley at f and hung upon the carriage, and by the continued use of the windlass the hanging animal is borne away to the left. The second carriage is now brought to the left of the pulley, the ope rearranged, and the same operation repeated for the second animal. As it is important that the upper surface of the beam remain smooth and edge of the wifarf, which is just wide hard, it is protected when not in use enough for the horse and two men. As by a board covering extending a few the horse ascends to the platform he inches on either side, or the shelter the horse ascends to the platform he inches on either side, or the shelter seems to be in his delight, and standing box (m) for the carriages may extend at the top he tosses his head around to from post to post.

Growing the Cranberry A Cape Cod grower said to a Boston Globe man that analysis of the cranberry plant shows a large percentage of potash, whereas muck contains but little notash and much nitrogen. Our gives a rank growth of vine When too rank we mow them off, getting new growth and stiffer roots, the usual result of pruning. Or we resand the meadows, which will renew the vines and kill out foul growth. We begin sanding by putting on only a few inches, adding more from year to year as the vine seems to need it. We run our ditches diagonally, slanting to-ward the flow of the main ditch, to salt in grease is the direct cause of When the water is very cold he often ward the flow of the main ditch, to salt i shows evident signs of weakening, and avoid obstruction at the mouth. In rust. starting a bog we use a complete ferwill make the leap. At such a time tilizer. After the young cranberry slip is set a man makes a hole in the sand with his dibble about an inch from the plant, and another man goes along with a pail of fertilizer and a common clay pipe, and put a pipeful into each hole, covering it with his foot. The next year we scatter fertilizer broadcast about the plant. After that we use only wood ashes, these giving us pot-ash and phosphoric acid. We have tried both carbonate of soda and nitrate of soda, but get the best results from wood ashes. Our object in using fer tilizer the first two years is to get the flants to cover the ground as quickly possible, and thus shut out grass and fort growth. A good crop is about a barrel to a square rod.

Cure Founder in Cowe Cows will founder the same or horse from being overfed with some food which cannot readily be digested. As it sours in their stomachs cows will show the characteristic lameness which results in horses when they are over-fed with anything. Of course, as diges-tion is interrupted the animal becomes everish, and her milk flow ceases will take several days of careful feed ing to put a foundered cow in good condition again. She should be kept in a dry place and given all the water will drink and light, easily-digest ed food in small quantities until diges tion is restored to its normal condition

Subsoiling

The question of subsolling cannot be ecided by any single experiment. Rural New-Yorker very truly says: The ccess or failure of subsoiling will be letermined chiefly by the character of the soil. Where there is a thick, hard subsoil, it is an excellent thing to break t up, for then the air and water work nto it, giving warmth and providing storage place for moisture. Where the subsoil is open and gravelly, sub-solling would be the worst thing one could do, because it would decrease the storage capacity for water by increasing the drainage.

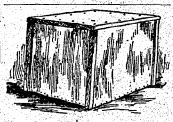
How to Use a Crosscut Saw. Hold the saw in position square cross the log, the center of the saw directly over the center of the log. Stand

so that you face the line of the cui ALL ABOUT THE FARM with the handle opposite the center your body. Keep as close and let the ing. Get the stroke with your arms and the bend and turn of your body. Hold the handle loosely in both hands, with the outside hand below. Pull the saw straight through the cut, both laterally and perpendicularly. Practice so you can change sides and draw either right or left-handed. With a little practice this can be done more rapidly and easier.

> Feeding Market Gardens The old idea that fertilizors were no adapted to market gardening was long ago exploded by the practical experience of the big market gardeners near our large cities, and by the truck farm ers in the South, says the Agriculturist, Cabbage, celery, lettuce, spinach and similar leafy vegetables depend for quality upon quick growth, and it results only from plenty of soluble plant food in the soil. "A slow growth is usually tough, dull and rusty, while a quick growth is tender, bright and crisp." Only by filling the soil with decomposed stable manure in excess of what the crops need, can the needed supply of available plant food be ob tained from manure. Usually it is cheaper and more satisfactory to feed these market garden crops with fer-tilizers than to buy horse manure at high prices and haul or ship it long dis

> Incubators for Early Chicken All farmers want to have chicken come off as early as possible. The early pullets will begin laying in the fall and will continue to lay more or less through the next winter. But early in the season no good laying hen can be induced to become broody, or if she is she will not sit so determinedly as when the weather is warmer, later in the season. The incubator comes in handy for these extra early chicks. If well cared for it never gets out of order or goes off the nest. It is the nest itself, in fact, and will hatch out more chicks in cold weather than the most careful hen can do. During the summer senson there are more or less broody hens, and to give them a setting of eggs rests them from the burden of egg production. There is no loss of time in ho weather in allowing a hen to sit. There s when the sitting has to be done late in winter or early in spring.

Cold Weather Shipping Coop More fowls are shipped away by ex-press in cloth coops in winter than at any other season of the year, and many unfortunately have their combs frozen. A cloth-covered coop is scant protec-tion against the cold. Take the same coop, put cover pieces on outside the cloth cover, as suggested in the sketch,



COLD WEATHER SHIPPING COOP.

and over these stretch another covering of cloth, and we have an air space between that will protect the fowls from cold. Have a tight cover excen the slit for the hand of the expressman which will also afford ventilation. With plenty of chaff in the bottom to keep the feet warm, birds ought to be very comfortable in such quarters, even in very cold weather.

Where Are the Farm Tools? There is much less leaving of farm tools in the fields where last used than here formerly was. The kind of farmers who practised this negligent and wasteful way have been weeded out by the Darwinian process of natural selec-tion. It is doubtless true that even when the mowing machine and harves ter are sheltered in winter their wast by rust is as great if not greater than the depreciation in value by use. All woodwork that needs it should be painted during the winter months. Iron should be rubbed clean from dirt or rust, and thoroughly oiled or greased with grease that does not contain sait.

It is not necessary to use kerosene emulsion to destroy lice. That is the most convenient way to kill lice in hen houses, as it can be sprayed to reach very part. But when applied to fowls or animals to destroy lice on their bodies, any fresh grease rubbed into the skin with the hand is more pleasant and quite as effectual. The grease closes the small orifices through which all small insects take the air they breathe, and thus suffocates them. As the insects are always moving, rubbing he grease about the head, neck and breast of fowls and about the necks of outtle will usually be sufficient to rid

Extra Feed in Cold Weather now that the animals eat more heartily and are less likely to be cloyed with an excess of grain or meal when the weather is cold. It is then, also, that the greatest gain is made if the stock is given a sufficiency of fattening food. But the stock is not fattening, which is giving milk or simple kept in store con dition, needs extra feed during cold weather. This is especially night, when the animal is likely to have less exercise and be less able to keep warm than in the day time.

Farming Requires Skill. Skill is required on the farm as well as in the factory. The frequent advice that young men should go on the farms and not come into the cities is not al ways advisable. The man who has spent his life in the city is not competent to work on a farm and earn th wages that are paid experienced hands That wages are higher on the farm than in the cities implies that the wage are only paid to those who are compa erform any service that may be required.

The Beautiful Gladiolus. Of all the flowers none will return greater satisfaction for trouble and xnense than the gladiolus, and ver they are not common in our gardens The bulbs take up so little space and the bloom is magnificent. The flower come soon and succeed each other for months.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesso -Thoughts Worthy of Colm Reflec tion-Half an Hour's Study of th Scriptures-Time Well Spent.

Liesson for Feb. 9. Golden Text.—Why call ye me; Lord, lord, and do not the things which I say!

Louke 0; 46.

The sermon on the mount is the subject of this lesson; which is found in Lake B: 41-49. "In all thy getting, get wis-dom." And here surely is wis-dom. "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." Treasdom. "Lord, to whom shall we go? thou hast the words of eternal life." Treasure up these words of Christ, they are heavy with wealth, they are freighted with blessing. O men of the world, "wherefor do ye spend money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which is not bread, and your labor for that yhich satisfieth not?". We have heard of a company of sailors who, cast upon a certain island, discovered that it had mines containing gold and silver, and forthwith fell to digging and delving. They spent the whole of the precious springtime seeking madly for wealth, when they should have been planting seed corn for grain. When the harvest time corn for grain. When the harvest time came they had gold but no bread, and they miserably died. Are men of this world less foolish? "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near?"

Lesson Hints.

"Cornfield chapter" we have called this, for convenience, because it begins with the account of Christ and the disciples going through the cornfields and rubbing out the grain between their hands as they went. There is corn in this field for you if you will take it, only we must thresh it for ourselves. Hand-threshed wheat tastes the best.

"Why beholdest thou the mote?" not catching a glimpse of it, but looking at it intently, i. e., criticism. Be careful how you use your eyes, "Judge not that ye be not judged." The example of the Phari-

see probably suggests this admonition.
The word "perceive" means to take incount of. It suggests humble consideration. "He that is without sin among reation. "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone." Christ uses here in the mote and the beam a strong figure of speech. To think oneself able to prescribe as an oculist for othera when your own eye is wholly incapacitated, has, as it were, a stick of timber in it, seems utterly foolish. There is just a touch of ridicule here and some humor. Our Lord is here speaking to his disci-ples, taking the Pharisee for his text. He ples, taking the Pharisee for his text. He is solicitous that the spirit of Pharisee-ism be kept out of the church. To that end he uses on this occasion forceful similes, three in all, viz. the beam and the mote, the tree or vine, and the bouse on the rock and on the sand. This may give us our division for the full study of the lesson.

Illustrations.

The Sermon on the Mount, if rightly observed, the Man of the mount kept close served, the Man of the mount kept close in the midst, would settle all disputes. There is "one Mediator," and but one. One for all the world and for all earth's differences and disaffections. His name is Christ. Arbitration is good, but mediation is better. Arbitration has to do with things, mediation with persons; arbitration quiets disputes, mediation unites disputants. The strike is not going to settle our industrial troubles. It is at the best but, a method of protest and in its settle our industrial troubles. It is at the best but a method of protest and in its ordinary form nothing better than a mode of retaliation. Reprisals suggest reprisals; they do not make for peace. Neither does counter-organization help the matter much. It is but a menace for temporary restraint. We can expect no happiness in the family circle while members of the family hold cocked nisted at each others. family hold cocked pistols at each others' heads. The man of peace must interven-and bring warring factors into one, mak ing them to see their interests identical. The beam of selfishness must be cast out of the eye both of labor and capital, and each be made to look upon the things of another. Mutual concession and consid-eratin is the solvent of all social difficul-He is the "one Mediator" wh said, for the staying of all strife foreign and domestic, "Whatseever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Christ is the Man of love. As

such he comes to bring a new principle in-to the world, and by that sign to conquer. This morning for our before-breakfast reading we pressed our way through the second epistle of St. John. It made no second epistle of St. John. It made no impression upon us, save of something strongly and fervently written. It had been passed that way several times before. This will not do, we said, and we went back to read more thoughtfully. Then the richness of the word began to reveal itself. It is an epistle not simply of "trenth." Though that seems to be the principal word, but of love. It links the at a time, roll in the cracker and lay principal word, but of love. It links the two, and makes them as it were, to catch step together. John is writing to a board, let stand for ten minutes, step together. John is writing to a dip in beaten egg and again in the household of believers that seem to have been great for the truth, but are not hour. Drop the oysters in bolling fat, speaking or holding that truth in love. The two must go together, he says, and he hath not "the doctrine of Christ, which is love, hath not God" (the truth). Let the Jew observe. Let us all be adnonished, and so keep the Heavenly Fa ther in the midst by holding the Christ in

The hatefulest thing in this universe is selfishness. The deadliest thing is ishness. "To be carnally-minded mind the things of self) is death," since "that which is born of the flesh is since that which is born of the hean is fiesh," just to go on in the ways of fiesh and self, "looking out," as they say, "for number one," is a process of moral suicide, and it means death. Get up out of this, unto Christ's high thinking. Get up into the high uplands of Christian living. Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free," Ah, prother, the air is better up here. Let us

tay. Next Lesson-"The Great Helper."uke 7: 2-16.

Never Without Help. We are never without help. We have o right to say of any kind of work, it s too hard for me to do, or of any sorrow, it is too hard for me to bear, or of ny sinful habit, it is too hard for me to overcome.—Elizabeth Charles.

An idea of the number of postal cards sed in the United States may be glean d from the official announcement that takes 921 tons of paper a year to inke them.

Postal Cards.

An Important Part.

To find life full of good opportunity the little kindnesses, daily unrecorded acts, and to fulfill these in love, is rtant part of the true blessedness of life that goes far toward writing in our hearts that each day is the best day of the year.

Lake Michigan's Depth. The deepest place ever measured in Lake Michigan showed a depth of \$70 feet, or about one-sixth of a mile. The mean depth is 325 feet, or one-sixteenth of a nale.



Ventilation of Sleeping Rooms

The proper arrangement of draughts ventilation of sleeping-rooms or the has perplexed all. One thing, however, is certain. It has been proved, by actual experiment, that a layer of air lies against walls, which is subject to very little movement, even when there is a strong circulation in the middle of the room. It is therefore important that a bed should not be placed close to the wall. If kept there during the daytime, it should be moved, at least, several inches out into the room at night. Alcoves and curtains should be avoided. In an alcove enclosed on three sides a lake of air forms, which may be compared to the stagnant pools often observed along the margins of rivers. A few yards away a rushing tide may be moving swiftly along, but these placid pools are unruffled by the cur-rent. While placing the bed, especial-ly the herd of it, where it will be shielded from the strongest draught, there should still be enough motion in the air in that vicinity to ensure fresh supplies constantly throughout the night. The prevailing lack of appe-tite for breakfast, as well as many cases of anaemia and worse diseases. are due to the breathing over and ove again of the same air in restricted bedrooms, where beds are too often placed in alcoves or are shielded by curtains, which are far too seldom shaken out in

Don'ts for Housewives.

Don't let vinegar weaken on your pickles, and don't let it eat them up. Don't let cheese mold-thow it out if

ou cannot use it up when fresh. Don't let bread grow musty-make it up before it grows past using into pud-dings and bread cakes.

Don't throw out a bag of stale soft rackers; put them in a big shallow pan and let them get crisp again in a

Don't put your clothes on the line and leave them to the mercy of the vinds. Don't dig with one side of your broom

ntil it looks freakish or use your best proom to scrub with. Don't kill yourself washing when a ittle washing powder or ammonia will

ieln vou so willingly. Don't use napkins or tablecloths to vine dishes with-don't.

Don't let the ashes choke up your grate, and so burn it out. Don't keep up a bly fire in the range vhen you've no need of it.

Hot Water a Good Remedy. "In such wenther as we have been having lately," said a physician, "everybody is more or less likely to take a cold in the chest that will soon reach the lungs if not given attention. It usually makes its presence known by a constricted sensation just under the preast bone, where the flesh is thinnest. When a person experiences this feeling he can rest assured he can procure almost instant relief by drinking a cup of water as hot as he can bear to take in the mouth and to swallow. There is no better medicine in the world to ar rest the progress of a cold than hot water, and, besides its effect upon the stomach and the system generally, is beneficial in the highest degree. in sore throat the same remedy will be

found almost a specific."

Roman Meat Pudding. Mince meat of cold veal, chicken, mutton or beef; take a cup of good stock, nicely flavored, one egg, some lemon or tomato sauce, a little vermi-ceili or bread crumbs, pepper and salt; mix all together and season with a suspicion of onion and parsley. Line m meat mold or basin with some macaroni, previously boiled quite tender, fill the basin with the mince meat, steam for half an hour. Turn out of the basin and serve with a white

Fried Oysters. Select large, fat oysters. Have ready plate of grated cracker, mix in it a teaspoonful of sait. Take one oyster and fry brown. Take up with a skimmer, drain on brown paper, and serve

immediately. Apple Charlotte. Rub the bottom and sides of the pudding dish well with butter, slice stale bread thin and line the dish with it Peel tart apples, cut in small pieces enough to nearly fill the pan, scattering bits of butter and sugar well through it. Soak slices of bread enough to cover the annies but a plate over to keep the bread close to the apples. Bake in a quick oven.

Hints.

To have brooms last, put them for three minutes in hot suds once a week. Let them stand with the bottom end

Try ordinary grated horse radish for he removal of the cough which follows the grip. Eat it at meals and between

Articles made of ivory should not be exposed to heat or dryness. They should never be exposed to the direct rays of a hot sun, or placed in a closet near or under a fire, as they are very

apt to split under such circumstances A skewer will be found to be of great assistance in sweeping a room. Nothing else can so thoroungly dig out deposits of dust from dusty corners. For still smaller recesses a bit of twisted wire that started life as a hairpin, will

be found equally effective. Never put a silk dress or cloak away with dust in the folds or plaits. Shake them well and rub with a piece of flannel or brush with a soft whisk broom. Use a soft brush for hats and honners and always put them away clean. Dust is never as easily removed as at first.

Buy ten cents worth of soap in bars. and, having dissolved it in hot water, wash in the suds thus made any soiled white summer shawls. All the spots will disappear, and, if carefully prese-ed, they will be equal to new. Cashmere and other woolen materials may be treated in the same manner. The

### The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1896,

Entered in the Post Office. at Grav ling Mich., as second-class matter

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANKOUS

England doesn't want the earthonly the stots where the gold crops the thrift of Massachusetts may be out .- Cin. Tribuna

England should get in her work now. A Republican President will twist her neck, not her tail.-Wichita Eagle.

If the one-eyed Senator from South Carolina was a mallard or a canvasback, he would be in Cleveland's game back within a week.

"Where is hell?" inquires a Nev York Democratic organ. The directions are plain. Go straight shead and you can't miss it.—Kansas City Journal.

Our coast cities are not defended by great fortresses, but the nation that sends a shell whistling into one of them will pay a billion or two for the whistle.-Globe Dem.

A go d many prominent Democrate seem to be worrying for fear the mantle of President Cleveland will fall on them when they are not look ing.-New York Press.

The democratic party is confronted by the ugly fact that it can not nominate a Northern man for President this year, without taking him from a Republican state.—Globe Dem.

The New York Evening Post is raging and gnashing its teeth, be cause the English papers are admitting that possibly the United States may be right on the Venezuela ques-

As for the rumor that Spain is it is sufficient to say, that the goods Democrat.

cratic tariff tinkers apparently over-

Democrat.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

The Czar of Russia and a future king of England are the sons of two much when the world has just witmessed the spectacle of a young emperor shak ng his sabre at his grandmother. -Globe Dem.

adelphia Enquirer.

The mulct law of Iowa seems to be its operation, Governor Jackson says, the number of places in which liquors the amount of revenue derived from it was \$1,156,317.

cost this country in the first eleven pidity of the democratic legislation. months of 1895 exactly \$38,428,577. How long can a country stand such a shrinkage of the home market? How long can a nation that is paying out are two short stories, "Perdita's vote for it, were the navies of all \$11,000,000 more a month than it is Candle," by Martha Young, a new Europe thundering at our harbors. taking in, sustain its credit?-New writer, and "How the Kid' won his I would vote for it, were the shells York Press.

be turned loose on the country, when three short stories or sketches by the it, at all hazards, and at any cost, the present administration goes out of French painter Vilbert with three of with the last dollar, with the last hurry the process. Americans have business next year. It cost the coun his famous pictures, "The Convent man; yes, though it might presage try a good deal of money to find out under Arms," "The Wonderful the coming of a mighty conflict, the tory by covert means. This feeling the utter incompetency of these Sauce," and "The Night School," conclusion of which should leave me belongs to the national character, much-vaunted Democratic states The other action of the number is without a son, as the last great conmen, but the lesson is, after all, a the third part of Hopkinson Smith's valuable one.—N. Y. Press.

There is not a single political issue. present or prespective, which can not Tressaday," in which much attention and will not be settled within the is given to Marcella, both before and men, who read the newspapers, lines of existing parties. No new after her marriage to Lord Maxwell. must, when reading about his speech, party representing a single issue can The scene then changes from London this week, in favor of silver, recall possibly succeed, for this is a time to Ferth, the country place of the the part he took as chairman of the ant issue on which party lines are and pathetic scene between Tressady tween the old parties, and by them it from whom Tressady gets new ideas will be fought out to the end. Third about the miners, The reappearance silver law, as well as the reports poison. Headande, Indigation, Conparties, so called, are simply disturb of Lady Tressady at the close of this then current of the support of Sen-stipation and Dizziness yield to Elec-

Come to think, it was a trifle presumptuous for the German Empero to start in on the tall of the British lion, which is the specially reserved plaything of the American eagle.-New York Recorder.

Massachusetts people to the number of 1,300,000 have in the savings banks pitchfork into action, but he got it of the state the neat sum of 440,000.-000, or an average of \$1000 for each family. As the deposits are increasing more rapidly than ever since 1878. pronounced satisfactory. -Globe Dem.

If at the end of every thirty days business man had to borrow money to meet his current expenses, his credit would soon be gone, and he the democratic party, and said sucerwould soon lose the confidence of his ingly 10 the democratic side of the associates. That is just the condition Senate: "How many of you, men of the present administration. New bonds are issued, and the national debt increased. The people will call halt next November.

Sales of wool in three principal sels? If any speak. I shall be glad narkets of the United States during to hear them. Where has this man the last week have amounted to sunk his personality? Whom has he 5,018,300 pounds, of which 2,445,000 consulted? Whose advise has he recwere domestic, and 2,573,300 foreign ognized? None but that of the bootwool. This shows the foreigner is licks and sycophants who have crawlcapturing the American market under ed on their knees for the crumbs of free trade. But the Democrats de patronage, and betrayed their consticlared that we would "capture the tuents for the offices in his gift. In markets of the world."--Albany the entire history of this country the Journal.

A Paris journal threatens, that if pointing power been so abused. Claimthe United States insists on the ing to be the apostle of civil service Monroe doctrine, all European coun-reform, he has debauched the civil tries will close their ports to Amer- service by making appointments only can commerce. The trouble with of those whose sponsors would surthis threat is that the United States render their manhood, and, with could stand that sort of thing twice bated breath walk with submissive as well as Europe. There is no danger head in his presence." There was a that European countries will punish whole lot more about "this besetted themselves a great deal in order to tyrant," whose conscience has become punish this country a little. - Kansas debauched, who ought to be im City Journal.

The February ST. NICHOLAS opens

with a little poem by Charles Lee. based upon a true incident in the life of Washington. Recently much has been heard of the Gibson Girl and all the diseases the body politic is Christine Techune Herrick gives an about to sell Cuba to Great Britain, Interesting glimpse of "The Gibsen Boy." Frank Welles Calkins has an can never be delivered without the exciting story of a buffelo hunt with consent of the United States. - Globe the Indians at the Western frontier. affairs in Cuba, the damage to our It is called "Hemmed in with the Chief," and describes the narrow es-In attempting, to "capture the cape of the hunters from a stampede with Spain to get that nation to recmarkets of the world," the Demo- of the buffalos. "Holly and the Railroad Signals," by Arthur Hale, is an looked the fact, that the United account of the method of railroad ity report requesting Spain to recog-States is a part of the world.—New sinalling through the block system, nize the independence of Cubaby which travel has been robbed of much of its danger. Undoubtedly new Senator, made a speech this It is a significiant fact that all of the most important feature of the week in favor of the Monroe doctrine the predictions with regard to the number is the final selection of let- resolution, which attracted much prices that are likely to be offered for ters written from Samoa by Robert more attention, than is usually acthe new bonds put them above the Louis Stevenson to his ward, Austin corded to anything said by a new figure at which the Morgan syndicate Strong. "Sinbad, Smith & Co.," ac- member of the Senaie, and which was preparing to gobble them.-Globe cording to Allert Stearns, enter upon was alike creditable to himself, his their strange partnership, and start state and to the republican party of out upon their travels. Among tie which he has long been a honored Skin Eruptions, and positively cures poems are a characteristic verse by memler. He took especial pains to guarantee to give perfect satisfactirate," and "The Untutored by Senator Worcott, of Colorado in mates." by Anna Robeson Brown, an his speech expectation of the position taken to guarantee to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fourmates," by Anna Robeson Brown, an his speech opposing the resolution pier, druggist. incident in the captivity of the little Speaking of England's attempt to sisters, but this will not count for princes, who were done to death by King Richard.

A Chicago newspaper asks why the son tariff law, which ended in De-Democratic national convention cember, the importations exceeded to lower the standard of our national should be held anywhere else than in the importations during the last six honor." He closed his speech with that city. The editor would have teen months of the McKinley tariff the following words. which any b en nearer the mark if he had asked law by \$107,000,000. We do not dis- American might justly feel proud of why the Democratic national conven- pute the figures. It is just what the having uttered; "Sir, believing that tion should be held anywhere. -Phil- Republicans claimed a revenue tariff the honor of my country is involved, working very well as a temperance was just one dollar less work for posterity, reverently calling God to ing Dr. King's New Discovery, as the measure. During the first year of American labor. In addition to this witness the sincerity of my purpose, it appears the toright that was to produce expenses. the tariff that was to produce revenue I shall vote for the resolution re- of the Baptist Church at Rives June has failed to produce. The receipts of ported by the committee on Foreign tion she was brought down with were sold, decreased 30 per cent, and the government for the first sixteen Relations. I shall vote for it not as Fneumonia succeeding La Grippe. months of the Wilson law were \$30,- an affront to any other nation, but 000,000 less than the receipts for the to uphold the dignity of my own. I and it seemed as if she could not sur-The Wilson woolen tariff alone has law. This simply amplifies the stu- found tranquillity, convinced that Dr. King's New Discovery; it was -Cheb. Tribune.

story of the labor Union. "Tom Grogan;" and the fourth part of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel "Sir George hees, of Indiana, has now swung when there is more than one import. Tressady's, and there is a powerful Senate committee on finance, at the A prompt use of this medicine has clearly drawn. The fight is still be- and an old woman of the collier class, scene in March.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1895.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina was a little bit slow in bringing his unlimbered this week and for more than an hour he labbed it into Mr. Cleveland, the Rothchilds, and other goldbugs, and the demogratic party. as energetically as the aver ge hired man would into a pile of hay while the boss was in sight. He refe red to Mr. Cleveland in such endearing terms as "the builheaded and selfidolatrous man who holds the reins of power," traitor to and destroyer of grown old and gray in the service o the party and of the nation, men who were its trusted leaders before Cleveland was heard of, how many, say, have been called into his coun high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the ap-

afflicted with. The Senate committee on Foreign Relations has reported a long resolution setting forth the condition of commercial interests, and requesting the President to use his good offices ognize the Cubans as belligerents. Senator Cameron presented a minor-

peached, etc., but space forbids its

reproduction. He wound up by abus-

ing the Supreme Court for its in

come tax decision, and predicting a

war between the poor and the rich,

unless his remedies are adopted for

Hon. John M. Thurston, Nebraska's scare us into abandoning the Monroe doctrine, by putting the fluencial screws upon us, he said: "We sol-The Democratic campaigners are emply advise them that our foreign making figures to show that during policy is not a matter of exchange or the first sixteen months of the Wil- barter, and no financial panic can ever induce us for a single moment would do. Every dollars worth of that the hour calls for the highest imported articles, that could have expression of loyalty and patriotism, been manufactured in the country, calmly confident of the verdict of "I have no hesitation in recommendlast sixteen months of the McKinley shall vote for it in this time of pro- vive them. A friend recommended peace with honor can be preserved; quick in its work and highly satisfacbut, Sir, I would vote for it just as surely, were we already standing in In the February CENTURY there the shadow of declared war. I would Medal," by Thomas H. Wilson of the of British battleships bursting above to become a part of the United States U. S. Army, author of "The Trump. the dome of the nations capitol. I Canada included, and that this will What a lot of political wrecks will eter of the Troop." There are also would vote for it and would maintain be in obedience to natural relations.

> test left me without a sire.' The pendulum which regulates the principles professed by Senstor Voorback to the side of silver. The silver extra session of Congress, called by often averted long and perhaps fatal President Cleveland to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman Mr. Cleveland's repeal bill through

#### For Colds And Coughs

"Early in the Winter, I took a a severe cold which developed into an obstinute, lacking cough, which troubled me for nine weeks, in spite of medical aid.

being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

#### Mortgage Sale.

VALENTINES,

COMIC. SERIO COMIC AND SENTIMENTAL

Consisting of

ELTIES of every description, at FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

### LUCIEN FOURNIER.

Proprietor.

It is semi officially stated that Mr. Cleveland has almost, but not quite made up his mind to send a special message to Congress, refusing to obey the request of Congress that the concurrent resolution, adopted last week by the Senate, and this week by the House, expressing sympathy for the Armenians, and requesting those European powers, which have a treaty right to do so, to protect the Armenians from Turkish bru:ality, be officially forwarded to the nations named. If he does, look out for a ively time in Congress.

The Senate has passed the free coinage substitute for the home bond bill, and every body seems glad that it is out of the way.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Chilblains, forns and all

That Soldiers' Home report for the year 1895 is a good thing to read to the enemies of that institution, who have been grumbling over the state's expense of maintaining it. All it cost the state last year was \$22.02 per inmate, but this is \$22.00 more than some mean men would allow if they cou'd have their own way .- Detroit

Marvelous Results. From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract:: Terrible parexysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption tory in results." Trial bottles free, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Sir Charles Dilke said in Paris the other day that soon or late all of North and South America is destined The United States is not anxious to an aversion for acquiring more terriand shows that the American's English blood has been considerably modified .- Globe Dem.

#### Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted fealing prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt. bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial ing, not deciding factors.—Detroit instalment promises an interesting ator Voorhees having been secured for tate Bitters. 50c and 21 per 'bottle,

Nr. Cleveland's repeal bill through at L. Fournier's Drugstore.

DEFAULT having be a made in the condi-fions of a cert-in mortgage made by Neis Andrew Johnson and Marie Johnson his wife to Neis P. Ohon, dated October Bist. A. D. 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the Counter of Grawford. and State of Micha gain, on the six diver of October 18 state of Micha gain, on the six diver of October 18 state of Micha gain, on the six diversion of the state of Micha gain, on the six diversion of the state of the Liber 2 of McCapana, while to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and seventy four dollars and sixteen cents, and an attorneys tee of twenty dollars provided for in sald-mort-gage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any p rithereof;

NELS P. OLSON, Mortgagee.

jan16-18w

**Valentines!** 

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

ever brought to Grayling.

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EVERY WHERE PUBLISHING CO. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims State of Michigan, County of Craw

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Henry Hill, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county. Commissioners on claims in the matter of said estate, and three months from the 6th day of January A. D. 1895 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate as additional time to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

their claims to us for ment:
Notice is hereby given, that we will meet of the twenty-fourth day of February A. D. 18% and on the sixth day of April A. D. 18%, at tel o'clock of each day, at the office of Geo. L. Alex ander, in the village of Grayling in said county to receive and examine such claims.

NIELS P. SALLING, SAMUEL HEMPSTED.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

gagea, on pases 476 and 477 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WEEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principle, interest and taxes at the dato of this notice is the sum of 444.6%; and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is breedy given, that on the 23th day of February, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, standard time, at the court house in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and state of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford, and state of Michigan (that being the place where the contrained and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public anciton, to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, inclinding an attorney's fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the county of collews to and the county of county of the county of the cou

Mortgage Foreclosure.

W HEREAS default has been made in the con W ditton of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 16th day of May A D. 1834, and executed by Francis E. Crego and Laura Crego, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forencon, in liter A of mortgages, on pages 414 and 415 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan,

rages, on pages 414 and 415 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Lrawford County, Michigan.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$55700, and no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of February. A. D. 1896, at 9 of lock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, county of Crawford, and state of Mindigan that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said county of Crawford is held by virtue of the power of sale in said mortigage contained and in power of sale in said mortigage contained and in power of the county of the premises described in said mortigage, or a sufficient purion thereof, to estisty the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and the costs, changes and expenses allowed by law, including an attortays fee of Michigan, described as follows. Low it: The East half [E.5] of the Northwest Quarter [NW4] of Michigan, described as follows. Low it: The East half [E.5] of the Northwest Quarter [NW4] of Cection twenty-two [22] in township twenty-tive [23] North of Range four [4] West, containing cisty [80] acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated Sagnaw, Mich, Nov. 8th, 1835.

JNO A. MCKAY. EDWARD CORNING.

JNO A. MCKAY, Attorney for Executor, Saginaw, Mich. EDWARD CORNING, Executor, ANNA CORNING, Executrix,

# GOOD TIMES ARE

### COMING

Good times are coming and the Sun of Prosperity is commencing to shine. It is therefore to your benefit to purchase at the present time, before the raise in prices. We are pleased to say that we are, as ever before. "THE LEADERS" in everything that pertains to our stock Our

GROCERY STOCK

is the finest and best selected in Northern Michigan.

OUR DRY GOODS STOCK-

is New, Tasty and Complete. Our

HARDWARE & CROCKERY STOCK

may well be pronounced perfection.

Come and examine our Stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find that it means

DOLLARS INTO YOUR POCKETS

to buy of us. We are always ready to show our Goods and convince you.

Please look up our Locals as it will certainly benefit you.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LOGS. LUMBER AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."



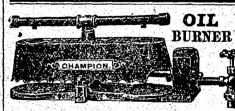
IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE 'Daugherty Visible

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Send for Catalogue of Prices and Terms. NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO. 692 CEDAR AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain morigage, made and executed by Christian Golnick and Augusta Golnick, his wife, of Detroit, Mich., to Gotfried Buchholz, and Louisa Buchholz, his wife, of the same place, hearing date the nineteenth day of April A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan in liber for morigages, on pages 4 and 5, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1895, and whereas the interest due on said for the Register of Deeds and the pages being unpaid and represent the more of the county of Crawford and State of Michigan in liber for morigage being unpaid and represent a state of the Register of Michigan in history of the register of the register

COTFRIED BUCHHOLZ,

HENRY WUNSCH, Attorney for Mortragees.

## Your Face



Will be wreathed with a most engaging

## White Sewing Machine PINCH TENSION.

TENSION INDICATOR **AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.** The most complete and useful devices swar

The WHITE 18

Durably and Handsomely Built, Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment, Sews ALL Sewable Articles. And will serve and please you up to the full

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupled territory. Liberal terms, Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

### The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS

Watch the date. February 13th.

At the Presbyterian Church, February 13th. Don't fall to read S. H. & Co's new

advertisement. F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, was in

town last Thursday. B. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest,

was in town, last Friday. For California fruit, of all kinds

#### go to C. Wight's restaurant. Get a Pattern Sheet free. at Bosenthal's.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diplo

L. Jenson, of Bagley, was in town one day last week. Go to Fournier's Drug Store for

School Books.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

C. Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday. Dry Jack Pine, at C. N. Goulet's,

for 85c per cord. Watch the date, February 13th.

Go to Fournier's for Tablets, Pens. Pencils, Slates, School Rags, etc.

J. Niederer, Supervisor of Blaine, was in town last Friday.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop. H. Funck, of South Branch, was in

town, last Friday. For fresh Apples, Bananas and

Oranges go to C. Wights restaurant. Under Sheriff Atherholt is on the

street again, after ten days illness. O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

Get a Pattern Sheet free, at Bosenthal's.

Hon. A. A. Smith returned to Hillsdale. Tuesday.

For a good fresh 4 year old cow, cheap, call on Phil. Moshier.

Township Treasurer Stephan, of Grove, was in town last Thursday,

Wm. Sherman, and wife, of Maple Forest, were in town last Thursday Supervisor Head, of South Branch

was in town vesterday. Watch the date. February 13th.

Mrs. Cope was called to Indian River Monday, by the illness of a

#### Salling, Hanson & Co. offer the greatest bargains in Ladies Shoes given away at S. H. & Co's. ever heard of.

Mrs. Thomas Oliver and two sons returned from Illinois, last Wednes-

Bates & Co. are offering the choic est Teas and the best Coffees, in

Ed. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Friday, much improved

All Groceries put down to a low price, at C. N. Goulet's. Come and

Miss Maude Robinson made Miss

FOR SALE-A Farm Wagon and

Clement, went to Detroit, Tuesday, on a shopping excursion.

The best place in Grayling to buy Co's. Prices guaranteed.

F. R. Deckrow has finished his pine contract, and is now putting in hardwood, in Maple Forest.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 8th.,) at the usual hour.

#### Salling, Hanson & Co's deliyery team is in fine condition, because they get Fratt's Food.

A. J. Love began cutting ice last Monday. It is only ten inches thick, and not very solid at that.

Henry Bates has bought two lumher teams of Smith, Son & Beatty, and started a camp near Roscommon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford, of Roscommon, are visiting with their daughter. Mrs. Merrill, this week.

They just suit me, is the verdict of 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

#### S. H. & Co. are bound to close out their stock of Shoes. Secure

a pair before it is too late. Jay Allen went to West Branch. Saturday, and returned Tuesday, on the Cannon Ball.

Oscar Johnson was in town, the fir tof the week. He will drive the

Manistee again this year. Miss Minnie Adeline Warren, and

Arthur L. McGormick, at the Presbyterian Church, Feb. 13th.

Agron Rosentbul started for New York City, last Friday, for a visit and Mrs. Gust Rolandt, a daughter. with his father and other friends.

Arthur Cady is running the engine in the mill of the Michelson & Hanroo Lumber Co., at Lewiston.

Rev. J. M. Warren entered on the second year of his pastorate, in Lewiston, last Sunday. An old veteran from Cheboygan

from the cold and exposure, last the sole agents. Sunday.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wight of Fresh Candles, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Graves. Bulk Oysters, etc.

To keep your poultry in a thriving and healthy condition, feed them Pratt's Poultry Food. For discharge of his duty. sale at S. H. & Co's.

Many queries are made as what is proposed railroad from Lewiston to Alpena.—Atlanta Tribune.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Manda ling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

January was the finest of winter months ever experienced in Northern Michigan, according to the oldest inhabitant.

Prof. Hubbard, of Lewiston, did ton Journal. not take well as an Indian Doctor. and is now night watchman for the

8th, at the usual hour.

A man, named Doane, was killed at Gaylord, last week, while passing between two cars that were being

0, Mrs. B., why are so many people crowding into S. H.& Co's store? Because they are after a bargain in Shoes.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Pres byterian church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Mosser, Friday afternuon, [to-morrow] the 7th.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wight' estaurant. He has just received a arge assortment.

Mrs. John Staley and daughter, sylvania. Tuesday for a two months visit with friends at the old home.

The Ladies Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet to morrow afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Hanson.

Messrs N. and J. Michelson were called to Green Bay, Wis., last week, on account of the death of their

Miss Ivy Francis closed a very pleasant term of school in Cheney, last week, and has resumed her place as a student in the high school here.

Mrs Thomas Wakeley, of Grove, is entertaining a sister from Monroe county who came un last week, on account of sickness in the family here

The shoes on special sale are worth from \$3.00 to \$5.00; they congratulate us for being so ancient, Lena McKinley, of Gaylord, a visit, are yours at \$2.00 per pair. S.

C. Howse, who occupied the Bell double Harness. Enquire of Lars farm, in Map e Forest, was burned out last week, Monday, the house Mrs. Mack Taylor, and Mrs. Levi catching fire from a stove pipe in the roof. Nearly everything was saved

Hall's Hair Renewer contains the natural food and color matter for the Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & hair, and medicinal herbs for the scalp, curing grayness, baldness dandruff and scale sores.

> Have you ever tried Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens? If not it will pay you to do so. Get a package at S. H. & Co's.

I wish to thank the neighbors and friends, for their kind assistance. during the long, sickness and the death of my husband.

ELIZABETH S. WILSON,

Center Plains.

MARRIED -- At the parsonage. last Saturday evening the 1st, by Rev. R. L. Cope, Mr. John Gregory, and Miss Kittie McKann, all of Grayling. The attendants were Adland Never, and Miss Mary Hentz.

Gold Medal Flour is made of the best Minnesota Spring Wheat all who drink Claggeth's Teas. Best it has therefore no superior in the world. S. H. & Co. sell it.

> The Ladies Aid Society of the M E. Church will give a New England Supper the last week in February. All who attend will be expected to tell a story (fish or hunting) or sing

A copy of the Lewiston Journal was found in the pocket of a dead map, and now the editor declared that in such cases it is a passport to "the realms of the blest." Subscriber who nay in advance, we suppose, are also guaranteed admittance.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church realized about \$41.80 from the 10th of each month, remaining their Birthday Social, last Briday for three days. Office with Dr. Insevening. The entertainment was also prouounced a success by all who

the best in the land, good heaters Mrs. E. B. Williams, of Owen Sound, named S. D. Hunt, died at Petoskey, and fuel saving. S. H. & Co. are Ont. She is prostrated with grief as

Bro. Pinkerton, of the Lewiston JOURNAL, hates oppression and loves where you will find a nice selection justice, therefore when he saw a man shaking another up lively in the Dead Jack Pine snow, near the Grayling House, he Jack Pine, cut green, promptly interfered, but stopped as Green Beech and Maple suddenly when he learned that he Dry Tamarack was monkeying with an officer in the Dry Beech and Maple

Veterinary Surgeons will not be comforted, because Pratt's ervisors have won the belt for time likely to be the route selected for the Food keeps their patients, horses killers in this state. From January and cattle, in too good health. For sale at S. H. & Co's.

> teams of the Michelson & Hanson to adjourn. The other two were relhauled 21 miles consisted of 26 logs, and the reading of claims, and these 34 feet long, scaling 12,415 feet. two motions cost \$31.50 each.—Det Another load was made up of 36 short Journal.—All of which was caused by logs, and scaled 8,745 feet.—Lewis. the kicking democratic members.

Demorest's Diamonds, won by Miss Minnie Adeline Warren, Michigan's Regular encampment of Marvin entitled to the medal, and amid great a cross road, one quarter of a mile Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the applause the young Miss was escorted from rail road, and I will sell it on Republic, next Saturday evening, the to the front of the platform. Miss favorable conditions. Address Frank Warren has a clear and musical voice, and her gestures are graceful. She took the house by storm .- Cincinnati

Salling Hanson & Co. can furnish you with Suits and Overcoats, made to your order, for less manently, for the practice of his pro money than you pay for already fession. made clothing of equal quality. Come and inspectour samples and prices.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church have secured the date, February 13th, for Miss Adeline Warren and Arthur L. McCormick, and our citizens are promised the greatest literary treat ever given here. As a Shakespearian reader Miss Warren is preeminently success Maude, started for Bloomsburg, Penn- ful, and Mr. McCormick is an original and powerful impersonator.

Lewis McCallum was discharged from fail Saturday, having served the sentence imposed for assault and battery on Thomas Daily, and was immediately arrested on the charge of assemble and battery on the com-Gentlemen and Boys should not plaint of Mr. Rich. He plead guilty. go without the comfort of a good and was sentenced by Justice Mc warm cap, when they are almost Elroy to pay a fine of \$15.00 and cost, or sixty days in jail.

Every housekeeper should try "Gold Medal Flour," made of the for disability. He was buried Monbest Minnesota spring wheat, as day, from the Methodist church, by it makes the lightest and most Ruddock Post No. 224, G. A R., of delicious bread ever produced.

Once you buy it, You never deny it. Salling, Hanson & Co. sell it.

To-day is the sixtleth birthday of triot, and fought for the Lord, coun "ye local," and we start in on it with try and home. The funeral was greater strength, excepting lung pow-largely attended, and the remains er, than we did on our first. Should were laid to rest in Pine Hill Cem any of our friends feel disposed to etery,-Cheboygan Tribune. the latch-string will remain on the outside from 7 to 11, this evening, and they will be cordially received

Local Items-Roscommon News.

No money is the cry of all. Lawver Wright, of Gravling, was

in the village Thursday. E. A. Newman was in the village during the week.

Members of C. E. Society organized it here. society at Jack Pine and report having a good time.

W. D. Belden, of Luzerne, found his sheep, which had strayed away, in the Funch neighborhood.

J. M. Francis laid up with a and appreciative audience. Those sprained wrist, the result of an ac- taking part, acquitted themselves in cident while working in the woods.

St. Helens reported to be haunted, creditably upon professionals. "The and instead of being 30,000,000 feet Happy Miller," as rendered by the in the lumberyard as heretofore, Misses Shirreff, Hanson and Jones

there is but 1,250,000 feet. A. D. Wayne, of Roscommon, and Mrs. E. Monson of Pontiac, married.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair,

·DR:

MOST PERFECT MADE. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

BORN-Sunday, Feb. 2d, to Mr. W.B. FLYNN, Dentist.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling

Mrs. Meadows has just received the Garland Stoves and Ranges are sad news of the death of her mother, the message came too late for her t attend the funeral.

> Wood for Sale. Until further notice I will sell; 75 cts '85 cts 81.00

febets PHILLIP MOSHER. The Crawford county board of sun

6th to 9th, the first 3 days of the ses sion, they did no business, except to introduce and carry 10 motions-two The banner loads of logs in this of these were to correct a clerical error region, we think, were hauled by the in the date of meeting, and six were Lumber Co. One load, which was ative to superintendents of the poor

I have 40 acres of land near Worth representative. Minnie Warren was good frame house. Land corners at Arenae county, on which there is Goupil, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais Alger Co., Mich.

J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., the Dentist who has been in Lewiston and vicin ity, the last five months, will be here Tuesday, the 11th, to locate per-

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Attend the Auction Sale of Books and Albums, at the Connor building commencing Thursday, Feb. 6th.

BORN-Friday, January 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Homback, a

Farm for Sale.

I have 80 acres of fine farming land 11 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further

particulars enquire of
A. E. NEWMAN,
Jan23m3 Grayling, Grayling, Mich.

Ithamer Haskins, a pioneer of Cheboygan County, residing near Mullett Lake, died last Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, aged 88 years last December. The deceased was born in New York, enlisted in Co. I. 6th Ohio Infantry, Oct. 31st, 1862, was made Corporal, and was discharged which he was a honored member. Rev. Taylor delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse, mentioning the fact that the deceased had all the attributes of a true pa

Notice of Grade Examination. A Grade Examination for those pupils completing the eight grade, will be held Feb. 28th and 29th, of which further notice will be given

Teachers, whose schools are in ses sion, and who have pupils in that grade, will please inform me as to the number wishing to take the ex-

amination. An examination will be held in Grayling, for the benefit of those pupils whose schools are not in session and others who may prefer writing

FLORA M. MARVIN. School Commissiner

The concert at the opera house last Friday was a fine one, and the excellent program was listened to by a large a manner that would have reflected was grand, and the voices of the singers and the music blended har moniously. The solos by Miss Mc Donald, Miss Shirreff and Miss Han son were well received and liberally applanded. Miss Inman was a hos in herself and cantured the audience by her inimitable rendition of the firtation. The orchestra was also fine, and the music showed that not only were the performers masters of their instruments, but that they had not neglected their practice. As stated, the concert was a fine one, the only complaint being that it was too classic for the major portion of the audience. We hope they will repeat the pleasure in the near future. We did not learn the receipts, but understand that on account of the heavy expense attached, the promoters came out about even. LATER --Since the above was in type, we learn pute Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Since the above was in type, we learn m Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, that the concert netted the church \$15.35. -- Ros. News.

### GRAGIT

# FEBRUARY CLEARING AND

SLAUGHTER SALE

OF OUR

HNIVORE STOCK

**₩0**F₩

DRY GOODS,

CLOWNING.

HATS, CAPS,

SHOES, RUBBERS.

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Do not miss this Bonafide Sale.

Come to our store, and see for yourself. if prices do not tell. Come early.

JOE ROSENTEAL.

THE ONLY

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods and Shoe House.

ADVERTISEMENT OF FACTS

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE TALE OF BRITAIN'S AGGRESSION.

Something of the Brave and Spirited People Who Have Pluckily Resisted Invasion-A Nation of Frontiersmer and Sharnshooters.

African Republic tylistom by Dr. Jameson, Morros the Brillah South for of the Tradityan and inforces thereby the patriotic and hardy Boers, another chapter has been opened in the long story of British aggression and Boer resistance in South Africa. The Boor have an ineradicable hatred for the

British and very justly. The ancestors of the Boers settled the

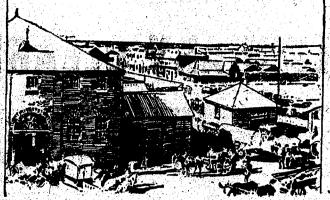


ON MILITARY DUTY.

Cape country in 1650 and remained in undisturbed possession for more than half of the last century. Even after is fresh in the memories of all. the conquest, however, they remained The success of the Boers against Ja-until the drival of British colonists in misson was due to the same causes

it was not long before some one lo-cated a claim within the limits of the

BRITISH AND BOERS, pectors to nosing round elsewhere, and Majuba Hill was stormed by the Boers, an eye-witness among the British troops declared that even when the at South African republic. Others fol-lowed and in an incredibly short time, pards, and the bullets were dropping it was discovered that Transvall was like hall among the English soldiers, as rich in gold as any other part of hardly a Boer was to be seen, a South Africa, and twenty-one gold glimpse of a hat behind a rock or of a fields, covering altogether 1,500,000 figure dimly outlined on the ground as



MORNING MARKET SCENE IN JOHANNESBURG

But the Boers were cunning. Before company could secure the right to work gold mines in the Transvaal it was compelled to make considerable concessions to the government, and no long time elapsed before the English residents who operated the mines discovered that they were paying the en-thre expense of carrying on the govern-ment while not having the slightest voice in its management. Naturally they felt aggregated and their discouthey felt aggrieved, and their discontent was fomented from Cape Town, he authorities there being auxious for the annexation of the Transvaal to the British dominions. The Jamieson raid was evidently connived at. a hundred years, until the colony was planned, by the Cape authorities, and conquered by the English in the latter the result of that ill-timed movement

ncres of Boer land, were soon located one of the assailants crayled from and in course of development. for the British rifles, while all the time the puffs of smoke indicated the where abouts of the assallants. On favorable ground: they operate as dismounted cavalry, their horses being held in reserve in the rear; if defeated, to mount and scurry away is but the work of a moment, so that infantry operating against them is at a serious, not to say fatal, disadvantage. The British army will have no easy task before it when it attempts the subjugation of the Fransvaal, and it is altogether probable that the question will ultimately be deferred rather than solved by driving the whole Boer nation a little further into Africa and waiting until the growth of the British colonies renders definite solution imperative. In their home life the Boers are ex-

remely primitive. They are frontiers men, and occupy the country only in the sense that they live on it, hunt over it and pasture their herds on its grassy plains. As already intimated, they do not take kindly to agricultural pursuits and although the highlands of South Africa contain some of the richest land in the world, it receives from them no word a received the man had comparatively little attention. A Boer home in the South African Hepublic is as rude a shelter as the log but of the American frontiersman. The climate is salubrious, and the heat of the summer and mildness of the winter com-bine to render elaborate houses unnecssary; so long as the rain is kept out little more is needed; and the Boer, in his flimsy but, is as well contented as though in a palace. He has never had luxury and does not miss it, while nost of the conveniences of civilization are to him unknown even by name. In his quickly built home, with plenty of native servants to do his work, and with horses and ostriches stalking about the premises, he drinks his home made beer, smokes tobacco raised in his own patch and is happy. His only drawback to perfect contentment is the dread of English supremacy; his only hatred is of the Cape Colony an

His long separation from his Holland



A BOER FARMHOUSE.

to crowd them too much, when, as one man, they abandoned their homes, load-ed their wagons and marched into the Interior. Alter several halts they finally settled in the Valley of the Orange River, a great stream which flows almost across the continent, and there founded a free state of their own. This movement of nopulation took place between 1832 and 1835, and for a number of years they remained unmolested. Some difficulties arising between them and the English in regard to boundaries, an agreement was entered into in 1852 by which the independence of the Boer state was acknowledged. For twenty-four years this arrangement was continued in force, but in the meantime the English colonies had extended so as once more to make them neighbors to the Boers. The latter had by this time also increased and had peopled the country beyond the Vaal, known as the Transvaal, and finding the encroachments of the English constant source of annoyance, most the Boers moved across into the terri

They were not good colonizers in the sense of founding a strong and permanent state, while their occupation as herders and hunters brought them into conflict with the Zulus and other pow-erful and warlike tribes of natives, and as these made no distinction between white men, the English were easily deagn into a war with the aborigines partly on account of the Boers, largely on their own. The Zulu war did as much for the Boers as for the English and in virtue of this fact, at its conclu-sion the Boer country was formally taken into the British empire. Taking it in and keeping it in were, however, two entirely different operations, for the Boers had acquiesced in the affair with a mental reservation, and four years later broke into open revolt, de-feated with freat slaughter the forces ain was acknowledged.

Officially their country is known as the South African Republic, and the right of participating in the political brought about Braddock's defeat the affairs of the country is restricted to the Dutch population. Right here during "the terrible march from Ca

great numbers from 1825 to 1830 began that brought them success in previous contests with the English. Every Boer is, from his earliest years, a horseman and a hunter. The rifle is an indispensable part of his equipment, and he knows how to use it well. The game of his country is the wariest known to the hunter, and only first-class shots can bring it down. As soon as the Boer boy can handle anything a gun is home has not tended to modify his placed in his bands and he is shown traits of character; to all intents and how to use it. Shooting and riding are purposes he is just as much of a Dutch



NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS OF THE CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.

make no dress parade of the occasion. sent against them; and compelled the is observed, there is little pretense of negotiation of a new treaty; by which their country was to be under their own political control, although the suzerninty of the crown of Grant Puls ier method over again, the method that has more than once proved the destruc tion of a British force; the method that brought about Braddock's defeat the method that annihilated a whole army

his constant occupations. The soil man as though he tilled a couple of is not cultivated to any considerable acres of marsh land with spade and extent, the Boers living the life of boe and had to run in the middle of a pioneers, trusting to their herds and stormy night to work on the dikes. He the chase for subsistence. When such speaks Dutch; it is the official lanmen are called together for military guage of the government and courts, service they come for business, and it alone is taught and used in his schools. The hated foreigners have es tablished schools for their children, where English is taught, but every Boer regards these as policical and s cial heresies and on no account are his children allowed to attend them. railroad from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria he regards as a modern invention of the enemy and views it with especial suspicion, since by means of it troops be brought from the coast to the interior in quite too short a time to suit

> f Missouri, and the white population, including the foreigners, numbers about 120,000, while the natives still lving within its limits are estimated at 600,000. There is no standing army, but in times of public danger every male citizen is required to go to the front, and so the republic can put in the field 37,000 sharpshooters, who collectively compose a very formidable force. The Dutch government has one advantage over every other; its wars cost nothing but the expenditure for arms and ammunition; otherwise the army is self-supporting, for every Boer brings his own provisions, and when they give out he sends home for more, so that the commissariat is a very small part of the military problem in Boerand.

> > Strictly Polite.

Mayor accompanied him. To his grea all the books were placed on the shelves

that fashion?" "I could not permit the volumes to turn their backs on your highness.".

Love never loses by being tested.

harming Wife of the Youngest United When Miss Florence Falson, a daugh-

er of one of the finest families in Virginia, met Marion Butler, that young man was a poor, obscure fellow who was trying to support a large family of brothers and sisters by editing country paper in North Carolina At that time the aristocratic Miss Falson little imagined she would one day be Mrs. Marion Butler. Butler saw and loved, and at once struck in boldly and told Florence exactly what was in his soul. She listened and oved him for his love of her. They be came engaged and her people fought the match furiously. But she would not be gainsaid, and so they were mar-ried. Before the honeymoon was over Butler ran for the United States Senate on the ticket of the Farmers' Alliance. He was elected. Mrs. Butler has the distinction of being the wife of the oungest member of the Senate. Her husband was elected not three years ago, and his election was the outcome of a notable fusion between the Populists and the Republicans. The fu-sionists divided the two Senatorships etween them and carried the State. Butler was born in 1863, and was hence a Senator at the age of 31. Not since the days of Henry Clay has there been such a young graybeard in the Senate.

MRS. MARION BUTLER

States Senator.



MRS. BUTLER.

He had just reached the constitutiona nge of 30 when he was elected. He and his wife live in a pretty house on Q street in Washington.

Ants on "Horseback." It has long been known that several species of ants maintain and feed another sort of insects for the sake of the wax which they exude, and which the ants use as food. These ants are said, therefore, to keep cows. But it has only lately been discovered that there are nots which ride on the backs of others, and are thus the cavaliers of

the insect world. Not long ago a French explorer, M Charles Meissen, in traveling through Slam, observed a species of small gray ants which were new to him. Thes ants were much engaged in traveling they lived in damp places, and went in troops. To his surprise, he noticed among them from time to time an oc casional ant which was much large than the others, and moved at a much swifter rate; and each of these hirger ants, Monsieur Meissen saw, glways carried one of the gray auts on its back. This discovery led him to water their movements closely.

He soon saw that while the main body of gray ants was always on foot, they were accompanied by at least one of their own sort mounted on one of these larger ants. He mounted and detached himself now and then from the line rode rapidly to the head, came swiftly back to the rear, and seemed to be the commander of the expedition.

The explorer was satisfied, from his observation, that this species of ant employs a larger ant—possibly a drone of the same species, though he had no means of proving this—as we employ orses to ride upon; though scarcely more than one ant in each colony seem be provided with a mount.

It is known that some ants maintain others in their service as servants or slaves. Certain warrior ants of South America confine their own physical efforts to raiding and plundering, while all the ordinary offices of life are per-formed for them by servants. The little gray ants of Siam appear to be a more industrious race, though they ap-'man on horseback" among them.

The Lion, the Keeper and the Tamer It is not often that a menagerie of fers such a scene of keen excitement as was once witnessed during the stay of a wild beast show at Birmingham The keeper had gone into the lion's cage to clean it, but had omitted to see that the sliding door which divided the cage into two compartments was securely closed. He had hardly begun his work when an old lion, hurling itself against the door, forced it open and seized the man. The onlookers were powerless with consternation, but the lion-tamer happened to be about, and with real courage, at once entered the den. He fired a pistol loaded with blank cartridge in the brute's face, but to no purpose. Thereupon he belabored it with blows with the loaded butt of his whip. At first this shower of strokes only angered the lion into savge cries, but at last the tamer dealt it a blow between the eyes which stuned the animal for the moment and during this short interval the tamer selzed the poor keeper and succein hauling him out of the cage.

A Divided Jury.

A man was on trial in Lake County ecently on a charge of grand larceny He was accused of stealing a hog. An old rancher whose interest in the case was due to the fact that he owned a big drove of hogs listened attentively to the impaneling of the jury and then ft the court room, with undisguised lisgust.

"What's the matter, Sam?" inquired in attorney. "That jury's goin' to disagree," he declared, emphatically.
"What makes you think so?"

"Think? I don't think nothing about I know it."

"Well, then, how do you know it?" "Why, they've got six hog men that raise hogs and four men that I knows has stole hogs on that jury, an' nobody ever know'd a hog raiser an' a hog thief as would agree on a hog case."-

San Francisco Post. A Masterstroke of Surgery. A very delicate piece of surgery was successfully performed last Friday

morning at the new French hospital by Dr. Oscar J. Mayer, assisted by Drs. J. H. Barbat, F. B. Carpenter, A. J. Villlan, H. B. de Marville, George Gross

and Leo Newmark. The subject of the operation was Edouard Wuger, o native of Switzerland, who was injured in an elevator accident on April 23. 1894, in the wine cellar of the Pacific Union Club.

The operation performed by Dr. May r was the removel of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae, in connec tion with their spinous processes. Wu ger was suffering from a compression of the spinal cord, caused by the dis-placement of the vertebrae and vertebral arches, injuring the spinal nerve centers and causing paralysis of the known to the profession, and the suc-cessful conclusion of Dr. Mayer's undertaking is hailed as a triumph, not only for Dr. Mayer, but for the profes sion in this city.

Some few years ago Sir William Mc Kenzie, England's most eminent sur geon, performed an operation upon a patient similarly injured, whose life was despaired of, and though that op-eration was less delicate and hazardous than the one performed in this city the circumstances of it were cabled to all parts of the globe.-San Francisco

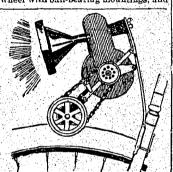
#### PERFECT BICYCLE LAMP.

The Wheels Generate a Current Which Produces the Light.

The man who rides his bicycle a night and becomes acquainted with station-house lodgings because his light goes out may rejoice. An electrical ex pert has come to his aid and has in vented a lamp that begins to burn the inoment the bicyclist gets astride hi wheel and never stops shining until his feet rest again on terra firma. Whether he gets on or off with premeditation or hurriedly, the brilliant little disc keep ime to lifs movements. The bicyclis himself furnishes his own light. The evolution of the wheel generates the electricity and its rays are thrown by a new form of reflector that is a twin patent with the lamp.

This double invention was designed

by a French-American electrical expert Ernest Tilmann, of New York, who patented it first in this country and afterward throughout the world. The apparatus weighs about a pound and a half. It is attached to the bicycle by a universal bracket that can be made fit the fork of any machine. A little rubber wheel that lightly touches the outer or inner rim of the bicycle whee communicates motion to a small meta wheel with ball-bearing mountings, and



THE LATEST LAMP.

his in turn drives the armature of the dynamo. The light is two-candle power but its illuminating force is vastly mag-nified by a patent reflector that consists of a double parabola, the object of which is to effect a double focus.

A Punster Bit.

A person who delighted in a pun, and could not forego the pleasure of one, though it might deprive him of a friend, was known to be a great epicure, and to consider a dish of wood cocks quite luxury.

Some of his friends who had frequently smarted under his hish, perceiving his weak side, determined to le him feel the lex talionis.

Accordingly, they one evening intro duced a stranger, who, in the course of conversation, mentioned the abundance of game in his neighborhood. This roused the punster's attention, and he

"Oh. plenty." replied the stranger "they are brought in quantities every market day, and sold for a mere triffe

Such an opportunity was not to b lost, and the punster requested, as a particular favor, that the gentleman vould send him a small hamper, that he night regale himself and his friends. The request was complied with, and

the hamper arrived. His friends attend ed to see it opened.
"Oh," said he, as he loosed the cord

what a glorious sight we shall have A whole hamper of woodcocks—the very essence of luxury!"

With eagerness he raised the lid; but who can paint the punster as he stood, when, instead of his favorite game h peheld a number of spigots and faucets! Royal Sarcasm.

When the Princess Clotilde, the daughter of Victor Emmanuel, came to Paris as the bride of Prince Napoleon Eugenie, herself a parvenu, felt some constraint in her dealings with the daughter of a race of kings, but did all that she could to conceal her feelings. Clotilde was very good, very plous, very quiet, but as proud as Luci-fer. At one of the splendid fetes that arranged to celebrate her arrival in Parisythe Empress remarked to her, with an air of one who has been ac customed to that sort of thing always:
"I am awfully bored, aren't you?" 'Vog' answered Clotilde, quietly; "but Eugenie never for-I am used to it."

Joke from a Judge.

"How splendidly things are arranged in this life," said Harold Fuersh. you think so?" "Certainly. First comes Christmas, when a man spends very cent he has, and then comes Nev

ARBOR DAY.

Why It Should Be Observed by Every Good Citizen The practical benefit of the establish

ment of an Arbor Day is recognized by

every intelligent man and woman who

realizes that our forests are not by any

means as they appear, inexhaustible lov. Pattison is one of those who foresee the end which is so rapidly approaching, and in his official capacity he has given voice and effect to the general feeling by setting apart April 15 and 20 as days to be observed by the citizens of Pennsyvania in planting trees. At least, this is the manifest in tention, and though it is likely that only a comparatively small proportion lower extremities. By removing the of the population of the State will car compressing portions restoration of ac. ry out fully the spirit of the day and tivity to those paris is restored. To actually add something to our forces obtain this resulf it was necessary to growth by setting out one or more supremove the vertebrae. The operation lings, the occasion by no means loses its considered one of the most delicate value on that account. Arbor Day is ot to be looked upon as a temporary institution. Its purpose is to preven the denudation of the country by mak ing up, as far as possible, for the cut ting down of old trees by planting sap ings. Like every plan which is in ended to be broad and lasting in its haracter and accomplishment, it has to be thoroughly explained to the peo ple and its aim and the need for i made clear. In this way, and in this way only, can it secure general support and be carried out effectively. The people of Pennsylvania, as those of every State, must be taught that the office of the forests is something more than to serve as building material or fire-wood, that they are absolutely es sential to the geniality and continued productiveness of the soil in that they catch, retain and properly distribute moisture by means of their foliage and wide extending roots; the people must be taught that for every tree they re move, another sphould be put in its place as a supling. This lesson learned. the observance of Arbor Day will be immediate in its benefit to the country As it is now the effect of the Governor' official notice that these two days April 15 for the southern portion and April 20 for the northern portion of the State, are set apart as Arbor Days is rather to attract notice to the reason for that notice and the intended purpose of the occasion than to secure the planting of many young trees. All the same the plan is slowly but surely working out its own accomplishment. Each year more and more people are setting out saplings on Arbor Day, and that the example is contagious cannot

#### this sentiment and direct it in the right A NEW POET LAUREATE

be doubted. Every influence should be

employed to secure a further extension

of this observance. Public sentiment

has undergone a most decided and desirable change upon the subject. It

should be considered by every citizen

hat it is his duty to further strengther

Alfred Austin Promoted to Wear the Laurel Crown of Tennyson.

A successor to the late Lord Tenny son, as poet laureate of England, has at length been found in the person of Alfred Austin, who was recently ap-pointed. The new laurente was born in 1835 and graduated from the University of London in 1853. In 1861 he went to Italy, where he resided for a ong time, varying the line of his poetic writings, for which he had a special , by contributions to magazines and newspapers. During this period



he produced a number of his best-1858, 1864 and 1866, he produced a novel I forgot all about the jury.—Somerville and in 1883 he founded the National Review which he edited until 1893. The ceding year he published a collectd edition of his poems in six volumes.

The first English poet laurente-so alled from the laurel with which the ancient Latin poets were crowned in the Roman capitol—is believed to have been John Kay or Cains, who was so appointed by Edward IV. The Euglish universities are thought to have conferred the title in one rare instance thereafter, but the first in the line of a regular succession of laureates was sen Jonson, who was so created in 1630. Thence until the appointment of Mr. Austin there have been thirteen poet laurentes. The yearly fee of the poet laurente was formerly £100 and a tierce of canary wine, but since 1813 the wine has been commuted for money.

Working Butter.
One of the greatest mistakes made in working butter is made when it is too oft to finish in one working, and is placed in the refrigerator in large tubs to cool, says Chicago Produce. outside will then become so much harder than the inside, and thus, when worked the second time, it is apt to be uneven mortled or, if it is at all chilled too much, the friction spent in softening it during the working will make it greasy.

A Mean Trick.

A certain married lady of Hope sat up till 12 o'clock the other night waitng for her husband to come home. At last, wenry and worn out with waiting, she went to her bed-room to retire and found the missing husband there fast asleep. Instead of going down-town, he had gone to his room. She was so mad that she wouldn't speak to him for a week.-Hope Examiner.

Did Not Patrénize Home Industry.

English tradesmen are indignant be cause the dried potatoes, carrots and turnips provided for the Ashantee expedition were ordered by the government in Germany.

Another peaceful Indian has been dis covered in Montana. He has been pet-



He vowed that his love would be change-less and true, Surviving man's oft-shifting hunors; let in spite of his protests she lost him;

On the day that he saw her in bloomers. Washington Star, Miss Elderly-She said she heard I

vas engaged. Lens—How nice of her! Maude—Did you go to Clura's weds ling? Mabel—No; I never encourage

otteries.-Yonkers Statesman. "Do you let your wife have her own say?" "Oh, yes; it's only when she wants to have mine that I object."-

Harper's Bazar, "Which do you prefer-fact or fic tion?" "Oh, the former, by all means, liction nowadays is much too matter of fact."-Judge.

Miss Ethel-I wonder if the gentleuan over there can hear me when I sing? Maid—Of course he can; he is closing his windows already.—Buch

Estella-A lover is much more devot-

ed than a husband. Murilla-Yes, inleed; and, besides, one can have a whole lot of lovers at once.-Chicago Mrs. Newed-Is your husband a do-

mestic man? 'Mrs. Henpeck—He's the only domestic we keen. I have taught ly.-Philadelphia Record.

"The love of money is the root of all evil," quoted Mrs. Lamb. "No," replied Mr. Lamb, who had bette show lately, "Wall street is the route of all evil."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph:

Cholly—Yans, I twied to play golf last summer, but I gave it up when I was hit on the head and knocked: silly. daud-Indeed, that's too bad, and can the doctor do nothing for you?—Truth.

Mrs. Chatterbox—Do you ever make any errors in speech? Mrs. Wordsvorth-Yes: I made one a few years Mrs. Chatterbox - What was it? Mrs. Wordsworth-I said "Yes."-Rich-

He-I'm afraid I couldn't make you happy, darling, on \$2,000 n year. She-Oh, it's plenty! With economy I can dress on \$1,500, and just think, dear. ve can have all the rest for household xpenses!—Life.

Small Brother-Marie, does your adnirer stutter? Marie-No. of course What made you think of such a thing? Small Brother-Then why does ne write "My dear, dear Marie?"-Fliegende Blaetter.

Ferguson-I don't like to see a fullrown man like you carrying a pair of skates along the streets down town. Hankinson—You'd rather see me carry ing them than having them on, wouldn't you?—Chicago Tribune.

Lawyer—You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch? Witness—It had my sweetheart's picture in it. Lawyer—Ah! I see. A woman iu

he case.—Scottish American Old Lady-Can you saw wood? Rollingstone Nomoss-Pardon me. madam. but you are slightly at fault in your tenses. If you mean, can I see wood, I may say that my eyesight is slightly defective.—Philadelphia Record.

Cashler-Have you heard, sir, that John Jones is a bankrupt? Banker— Well, that's good news. We'll now get little of what he owes us, whereas, he had remained in business, we'd: never have had a cent.—Fliegende

First Young Lawyer-I don't see how you happened to lose your case. The law was plainly on your side. Second Young Lawyer-Yes, I knew it was,

Journal. "That was a very fine speech you made the other night," said one Pitts-purger to another. "I didn't make it the other night," replied the other. delivered it the other night, but it took me a month to make it."-Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lady (a widow)-Do you know my daughter is quite smitten with you, Herr Muller? Gentleman (feeling flattered)—Really, now?: Lady—A fact; she was only saying to-day: 'I should like that gentleman for my papa.'-Deutscher Soldatenhort.

"Why did you break off your engage ment with Miss Berthn?" "Because their parrot was always saying, Stop that, George." "But what difference did that make? Your engagement was not a secret." "But my name is not orge."-Fliegende Blactter

"Who is that new cashier? He does ot look very trustworthy." heve he is a very near relative of the president." "Very near." Ah, indeed Well, the president better have a care that his cashier does not become a distant relative!"—Fliegende Blaetter

Simmons-What is the matter with you? You look as it some one had made you angry. Timmins Some one has. I asked the editor of the Bugle what he really thought of my poetry. and he told me that if there were such place as the laurenteship in this coun ry. I would be sure to get it .-- Indianpolis Journal.

Enough for Once.

Among a lot of Fresh-Air Fund children sent to the sea-side last summer was one poor little waif who did not join in the other children's games, but was found alone down on the rocks surveying the ocean. "Wouldn't you like to come and play some games with the other little girls?" she was asked. "Oh, no, sir," said the waif; "I'd rather look at the water." "And what do you find to interest you in the water?" "Oh, there's such lots of it," said the waif, enthusiastically; "and it's the only time m my life I ever seed enough of any-



A BRITISH CAMP IN THE TRANSVAAL

When the honest bul." Hiding behind trees, fences burghers founded their state beyond stones, logs, taking advantage of every the Vaal nobody dreamed that the inequality of ground, the Boers stalk country was good for anything but an invading force as they stalk a herd agriculture and grazing, but the disorder of antelopes, and their shots are rarely covery of gold and diamond mines in wasted, as the enormous proportionat the English possessions set the pros- loss in Jamieson's force shows. When

is convenience. His territory is nearly twice the size

A prince went to inspect a rare collec-lection of books in a little town. The

nazement the prince discovered that the wrong way about.

"What made you arrange them in

that he is alive, is his happiest time. I rifled over 1,000 years.

When a man is asleep, and forgets

rave her for this remark. Baron Alderson once released from his duties a juror who stated that he was deaf with one car. "You may leave the box," said his lordship, it is necessary you should hear both

Years, when he awears off from all his extravagance."—Washington Star.

Is Daily Caring Backache, Dizziness Faintness, Irregularity, and all Female Complaints.

CAPACIAL TO DUE LADY MEADERS. Intelligent women no longer doubt the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedlly relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menetrua-



tions, weakness of the stomach, indiges-tion, bloating, leucorrhoea, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, head-ache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of Womb Troubles

womb Troubles
are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care," and "want to be left alone" feelings, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, fatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That Bearing-Down Feeling,

causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system, is as harmless as water. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills Lydis E. Pinkham's Liver Pills Work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constitution and sickheadache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham's dictine Co., Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham ramedies. The Voyetable Compound in three forms, — Liquid, Pills, and Lozenges.



#### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial, properties of a perfect laxe

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every

Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Frostbites, Chilblains, Toothache, Headache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING. THE WORST PAINS in from one to nutes. NOT ONE HOUR after read-vertisement need any one SUFFER a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of

remedial agent in the world that and Ague and all other majarions, reviewers, aided by RADWAY'S kiv as Radway's Ready Relief. r bottle. Sold by Druggists

is known by its fruit."

Best. Rest. Test.

There are two kinds of sareaparilla: The best - and the

That's an old test and a safe one.

rest. The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree

And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another

test. What's the root, -the record of these sarsaparillas? The

one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest

fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of

half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards -

culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which,

admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best-shut its doors against

the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only

Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you

want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an

infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask

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for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

EDISON LEFT FAR BEHIND.

Description of the Talking Muchine Invented by a Minnesota Mun.

Dr. Tetanus, of Campbell, Minn., writes the Breckinridge Gazette, as follows: "We have a gentleman in our city who has given to the world the nost wonderful piece of mechanism that man has ever gazed upon. It is an automatic talking machine. The inventor, Felix Rollins, of Chikenbristle, Minn., is a most classical and accomplished scholar of great intellectual force, a deep thinker, a brilliant orator and profound logician. His mechanical genius has culminated in the production of his automatic talking machine. It consists of an elaborate combination of gearing, both spur bevel and miter, and thus capable by rotary motion of the highest economic perfection in automatics. The bellows are worked by a double-jointed eccentric, from which, running both counter and tangent, is a sulvey. To the right of the main lobe is an ookum sulvey; below in a loop hangs a quirkem snivey and pon the main pallet, as in the phonograph, is a demi-semi-snivey, so that by reversing the large quaver and pressing the pearl button on the dial,

which the inventor says immediately inverts a demi-semi-ookum quirkemsnivey, it gives the balance wheel the ecessary impetus or rotary motion that governs the machine in operation Our inventor is enthusiastic over his prodigy. He informs us that its articulations are an exact reproduction of the modulations of the human voice, that it will give an extemporaneous discourse upon theology, discuss the vexa-tious tariff question or give a disquisition upon the internal manipulations of the grain elevator system with equal facility. He also assures his friends and patrons that this little mechanical wonder will even express all the noble nttributes and emotions refeathe soul, but none of the evil passions that storm the human breast. We hope that we are not visionary in contemplating

crown with laurels the brow of this modern thaumaturgus." Our Gold Country.

that the use of the triumph of ingenuity will ere long become universal and thus

"I was greatly interested in the findng of three of the largest nuggets ever liscovered," said a well-known mining expert to the Washington Star. ems strange that the Appalachian field is not worked more than it is. The largest nugget ever found in the world was in Cabanus County, North Carolina. The dispatches stated that gold was found in several counties. I should think so. There are continuous veins from Virginia to Alabama. That field is about 700 miles long and 100 miles wide, and, adopting the new methods that have made Cripple Creek success, there is scarcely a hill that will not pay to work. I have been over thoroughly. If the largest nuggets in the world were found in any Western state, thousands of people would flock there, and the veins from which those nuggets were broken would be found if it cost hundreds of thousands of dollars prospecting. Everybody knows that there is gold in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; everybody has heard that the mines have been worked out, as they were under the old-time primitive rocesses, and beyond that no one eems to care to investigate.

She Trapped a Tramp. Last evening a tramp rang the door bell at a house on 9th street, and, when he lady of the house came to the door. ie wanted something to eat. She told him she had nothing for him, and attempted to shut the door, when he put his foot against it to prevent her, and insisted on entering the house. This scared the woman, and exerting all her strength, she slammed the door to and ran out to the kitchen to fasten the other door. When the front door was slammed the tramp's thumb was caught and jammed so fast that he could not get away. He began shouting to be released and made as much noise as a pig under a gate. The employes of a table near by paid no attention to his noise for a long time, imagining some citizen had come home in a tipsy con-

he door and released the tramp. Not relishing the attention he had excited. and fearing that a policeman might happen along, he ran off down the street as fast as he could go, with his thumb in his mouth.-Morning Oregonian.

The Unknown World.

Notwithstanding the rapid advance of exploration in various parts of the globe a recent estimate by a member of the Royal Geographical Society shows that no less than 20,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface yet remain unexplored. The largest unexploredarea is in Africa, 6,500,000 square miles, but even North America con tains 1,500,000 square miles of virgin territory. Some readers may be sur prised to learn that there is three times is much land awaiting the foot of the pioneer in North America as in South

A Charming Writer of Songs, Yet is Many Respects Unfortunate.

Critics have maintained that no English-speaking people have ever pro duced any lyrical poet equal to Robert Burns in power and genius. However that may be, his career is certainly a most interesting one although, in many cases, the best that was in him was de fented by his own weakness and, except in his poetry, his whole life was marked by pathetic failure. It was Jan. 25, 1759, that Robert

THE POET BURNS

Burns was born near Avr. in Scotland. He was the eldest son of seven children



and from his earliest years assisted his father in the maintenance of the family. Nevertheless he devoted his spare time to reading, and when he ad attained manhood had carefully gone through much that was most val uable in English literature. He re ceived a good deal of schooling at odd times, too, and often at night his father used to draw his children about him and instruct them himself.

It was at the age of 15 that Burns It was at the age of 15 that Burns wrote his first poem entitled "Handsome Nell." It was in reference to a young girl whom he had met while both were gleaning in the heavest field and by whose beauty he had been struck. When 18 Burns' father died and the next year he went to Kirksowald to study surveying and mensuration. He does not seem to have made much progress, for much of his made much progress, for much of his time was devoted to the society of young women and idleness was to

im more agreeable than was toil. About 1785 Burns went to settle on farm at Mossgiel, which he had leased with his brother, hoping that from it they would make enough to live. He did not succeed as a farmer. out he gave evidences during the years spent on this bleak moorland of true oetic talent and he likewise discov ered his frailty as a man. He quarreled with the kirk nenisters, who wished to subject him to public penance and many of his poems are bitter satires on them, which did not serve to elevate him in the estimation of the people and which almost broke his mother's heart.

It was during this period too, that he first met Jean Armour, a belle of the neighboring village of Mauchline, with whom he began a flirtation which soon resulted in an irregular and clandestine marriage. When the Armour ound out about this they were naturally very angry and threatened Burns with the terrors of the law. This was in 1786 and about the same time Burns was carrying on a love affair and engging himself to Mary Campbell, who vill always be known as Highland



BURNS' MONUMENT.

This was the noblest and man-At length the row attracted a crowd, and the tramp explained the situation. Some one went around to the rear of the house, and in turn explained the situation to the woman, who unlocked the description of the document of t and over the flowing water, holding a Bible between them, they plighted their troth. They then parted never to meet again, for Mary perished of a malignant fever in October of the same

It was in July of this same year that Burns' first volume of poems was pub-lished. It immediately brought him into prominence and he was nounced by everyone a man of won-derful talent. In 1788 he published a second and enlarged edition of his poems. He then formally and openly married Jean Armour and took her to live on a farm at Ellisland, the gift a friend. But Burns was anything rather than a farmer and by 1790 he himself acknowledged this and began to devote himself to his work as an excise officer, a position he had ob-tained some time before. By the next year Burns' farm was sold and he moved with his family to a town house in the Wee Vennel, of Dumfries. His biographers, though with varying emphasis, all acknowledge that from this time Burns' moral course was downvard. He was a discouraged man from his farming failures and perhaps his wife did not make his home as agreeable as she might. At any rate. Burns found the favern a mor entertaining than that of his wife and



BURNS' BIRTHPLACE

Intemperance soon cause a break down in his health and in 1794 he acknowledged to a friend that his constitution was undermined. He still clung on, however, and finally died, after a lingering iliness, July 21, 1790.

In practically uselson in A Canal Choked Up practically useless. The human organism brovided with a canal which sometimes comes choked up, namely, the bowels, rough which much of the effet and waste after of the system escapes. When they obstructed—constipated, in other words—stetter's Stoniach Bitters, will relieve am effectually, but without pain, and intuite a regular habit of body. This medicals or the endies minimal, billous, dyspep; rheumatic, nervous and kidney trouble, I strengthens the entire system.

"Glass Houses."

The old saying, "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones," originated at the union of the crowns, when London was for the first time inundated with Scotchmen. Jealous of their invasion, the Duke of Buckingham organized a movement against them, and parties were formed for the purpose of breaking the windows of their abodes. By the way of retallu-tion, a number of Scotchmen smashed the windows of the Duke's mansion, known as the "Glass House," Mar-tin's-fields, and on his complaining to the King, his Majesty replied: "Steen le. Steenie, those what live in glass ouses should be carefu' how they

A Trip to the Garden Spots of the

South,
On January 28, February 11 and March
10, tickets will be sold from principal
effles, towns and villages of the North, to
all points on the Louisville and Nashville
Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippl, Florida and a portion of Kentucky,
at one single fare for the round trip.
Tickets will be good to return within thirty days and will allow stop-over at any
points on the south-bound trip. Ask your
ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell
you excursion tickets write to C. P. Armore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A.,
Chicago, Ill.

The Brute.

Young wife—John, mother says she wants to be cremated. Loung husband "Tell her if she'll get on her things I'll take her there this morning.—Spare

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some intentifiers which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for Throat ails and Lung affections.

At the Dentist's.
Young lady (timorously)—Who was

that screaming just now? Dentist—Don't be alarmed; it was patient who was being treated free of charge.-Journal Amusant.

The Florida Limited, of the Queen and Crescent Route, leaves Cincinnati to-day at 8 a. m., gets to Jacksonville to-morrow morning at same hour. It is a solid vesti-buled train. 109 miles stortest line.

Was That the Trouble? Mr. Gilley—I am always mistaking Miss Brown for Miss Green, doncher know, Miss Keedick: Miss Keedick—You must be color-

blind, Mr. Gilley.—Detroit Free Press. Length of the Parana River. The Parana of Brazil and Argentine

s 2,200 miles in length, and, after the Amazon, is the largest river in South

Chimney Sweeps Fined.
Three London chimney sweeps have peen fined for knocking at doors and canvassing for jobs, contrary to act.

## Nervous

Nervous Dyspepsia. The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood feeding the nerves on refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. Opiate and nerv

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.5 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can sud does furnish a better article for less meace than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Sitesi, Galvanisod-atter-completion windmills, Tiltime

Successfully Prosecutes Claims, Late Principal Brammer U.S. Femaion Bursan, Syrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

A great many men throughout the equativy, including plenty of really swell fellows, have got it into their heads, rightly or wrongly—and we are by no means sure that it isn't rightly—that there is no reason why any man should pay more than \$3.00 to \$5.00 for a pair of shoes, and, to say the least, the idea has this foundation in reason, that excellent shoes are now made for \$3. To pay \$8 to \$12 for a pair of shoes is simply throwing away money, and in many cases this is done to gratify a mistaken notion that none but your favorite shoemaker is worthy to adorn your feet. The recent improvements in shoe machinery make it possible, as shown by the well-known W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, to produce a shoe to-day that will compare favorably in style, wearing qualities and comfort with those offered at \$6, \$8 and \$10 per pair.

Meastes Microbes. Dr. Joseph Czajkowski, after four years of investigation, announces the discovery of a microbe which may be the cause of measles. Two other investigators have found the same mi-crobe in the blood of measles patients. One of its most interesting peculiarities is, that while rabbits suffer no inconvenience when inoculated with it, it appears to be sure death to mice

Forecasters.

Forecasters.

Some people are so influenced by the sleetile currents of the atmosphere that they can foretell the coming of a thunder storm with perfect accuracy, and others there are with nerves so sensitive that they are sure of having neuralgia from a low and fretful state of the nervals system. Now why can't the latter be warned in time and know that an unnee of prevention is worth a pound of chrs. To use St. Jacobs Oil promptly will ward off an attack, or if attacked, will promptly cure. Such people can do for themselves what others do from weather prophecies, heed the signals and sa'e the wreck and disaster.

Weary Waggles' Excuse

Housekeeper-You don't look as if you had washed yourself for a month. Tramp-Please, mum, th' doctors say th' proper time to bathe is two hours after a meal, and I haven't had anything you call a meal in six weeks. New York World.

STATE OF ORIO. CITY OF TOLEDO. \$2.5.

FRANK J. CLASS COUNTY OF TOLEDO. \$2.5.

FRANK J. CLASS COUNTY OF TOLEDO. \$2.5.

FRANK J. CHANGE OF THE OF J. CHANGE & COUNTY OR COUNTY OF THE ORIO. COUNTY OR COUNTY OF THE ORIO. CLASS OF THE ORIO. CL

Hal's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. EST Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A prominent Rockland, Maine, citizen, who is connected with Masonic bodies, has made a provision in his will for a brass band to furnish music at his funeral.

The Gennine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes. They are wonderfully effective for coughs and throat troubles.

The gold exported from Western Aus tralia in the last four months was £341, 370, as against £305,188 for the same

The Queen and Crescent is the only line operating a through sleeper to Florida via Asheville, N. C. Three car lines daily to Florida. Unequaled service.

The small steel screws used in watchmaking are worth six times their

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Keiner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95. The only failure a man ought to fear is the failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be the best.

The New Orleans Limited, via the Queen and Crescent Route, makes the trip. Cincinnati to New Orleans in 24 hours. 90 miles shortest line. Religion pure and undefiled never

akes a prayer that it is not willing to take off its coat to help answer.

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hy-giene of the scalp must be observed. Ap-ply Hall's Hair Renewer.

Every man has his devilish mo-

Three through sleeping car lines to Florida daily via the Queen and Crescent Route.

It is safer to live near a powder mill

—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great featorer. No Fits after first day's use. Max-ures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Send to Dr. Kline, \$1 Arch St. Fails, Pa

Dr. Parkburst and Young Men

In twelve familiar "talks" Dr. Parkhurst, the great New York preacher and reformer, will address himself to young men. A feature that will continue through the year of 1896 in

Che Ladies' home Journal

ONE DOLLAR FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR

PA ... PA

OVER 140 GIRLS WERE EDUCATED FREE

At the best colleges and conservatories under the Free Educational Plan of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Every girl has the same chance now for any kind of education she wants. Not a penny need she expend. Let her simply write to

Che Eurits Publishing Company, Philadelphia





### Be Sure

'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process." Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure—no Chemicals. WALTER DAKER & CO., Lid., Dorchester, Mass.

Brevity Is the Soul of Wit. Good Wife, You Need

## SAPOLIO



The largest piece of **good** tobacco ever sold for io cents The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you set of other high grades for 10 cents



Ton Days Treatment Furnished Free by Mail. or. n. u sreen a sons specialists atlanta, sensii ASTHMA POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC

KUDDER'S PASTILLES.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please may you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Mr. J. C. Ocenner of 1611 Wyom-ing street, Nansas Oty, Mo., under date of June 17, 1895, says: "I have been much benefited by the use of

Ripans Tabules, which I have been taking for liver and kidney trouble, from which I have suffered a great deal, sometimes to such an extent that I would have to stop working for a week at a time. One week my doctor's and medicine bill was \$17. and I received only temporary relief. I have not quite finished the second box of Ripans Tabules and am feeling like a new man; no more trouble with either my liver

or kidneys."

Life is a count of lesses. Every year:

For the weak are heavier crosses Every year; Lost springs, with sobs replying, weary autumn sighlu (While those we love are dying Every year.

The days have less of gladuest Every year; The night more weight of sadness Every year; Fair springs no longer charm us: The winds and weather harm us;

The threats of death alarm us Every year. There come new cares and sorrows Every year; Dark days and darker morrows

Every year; The ghosts of dead loves haunt us, The ghosts of dead friends taunt us. And disappointments daunt ut Every year.

To the past go more dead faces Every year,

As the loved leave vacant places Every year:

Everywhere their sad eyes meet us. In the evening's dusk they greet us, And to come to them entreat us. Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us, "Every year."
"You are more alone," they tell us, "Every year; You can win no new affection, You have only recollection, Deeper sorrow and dejection, Every year.'

Every year; And we are seaward drifting Every year: Old places, changing, fret us, The living more forget us.

The shores of life are shifting

There are fewer to regret us Every year But the truer life draws nigher Every year; And its morning star climbs higher

Every year; Earth's hold on us grows slighter, And its heavy burden lighter. And the days immortal brighter, Every year.

-James W. Covert, "Pittsburg Post."

### Jerry Duncan's Philosophy.

By NELLIE BURNS.

Jerry Duncan's cow was dead Jes dead; there was no mistake about it. But Jerry seemed to doubt the fact: the calamity was too dreadful to accept. Again and again he took hold of her horns and shook them; called her by name; but it was to no purpose. There was no response. The cow was dead.
"I wouldn't 'u' b'leeved it posserble

you to 'a' been took from me like this an' leave me erlone an 'thout any means o' serport, Betty." said the old man, stooping over the cow's prostrate body. "You wuz all I had: 10u wuz both my comp'ny an' my livin'. Betty. "You wuz all I had. You wuz But then I s'pose some good'll'come out o' II, or t'wouldn't 'a' happuned."

He straightened himself, turned around and walked slowly out of the barn. As he was hobbling across his dooryard on his wooden leg a neighbor chanced to be passing by. He stopped 'Jerry, I hear your cow is dead,'

"Well, so 'tis," the old man respond-

"That's too bad, too bad!" the neigh bor returned, sympathetically. "It will be a great loss to you, won't it?"

"It pears that way now, but then s'pose some good'll come out o' it some way. But it's mighty hard to see it, since the milk I sold wuz all I had to live on. It's erbout the hardest blow I've had since my old woman died. I tell you. I come pooty near givin un my phioserfy then. You see, I've held strong to that biller that some good comes out o' ev'rything that happuns,or in figer'tive lang'age, cloud has its silver linin'. But 1 couldn't see nothin' but the cloud fer a long time after that. But when 1 got so I could reason it over, and thought how ole Polly wuz a-gittin, how she suffered from neuralgy, how her teeth wuz all out and we not able to git no more how her eyesight an' o' her bein' out o' all sech miz'ry, why sir. I saw the blessin' plain ernough

The old man paused an instant, thrus his wooden leg forward, and continu-

Now, like as not you wouldn't think there wuz any bright side to a feller losin' his leg an' havin' to hobble eround on a wooden stump like this. But there wuz, with me. 'Fore that accident when I lost my leg. I use to suffer tur'bul pain in it from rheumer tism. When I lost the leg I lost the rhoumertism. Can't you see the silver linin' there? But erbout, the cow, I confess the cloud looks pooty black an', as yet, there ain't a sign of a linin', that I can see. You see, I ain't as young as I once wuz. The fact is nn' I miglit's well own it. I'm just er bout laid on the shelf. I ain't good for no kind o' hard work. An' Betty wuz all that stood between me an' the noor house. That trip over there has been starin' me in the face a long time I've put it off from year to year, fer seems like t'would choke me to eat dependent bread; but, after all, I'm afeared I'll have to go. Good evenin'

Jerry turned abruptly and walked in to the house. A quaver had come into his voice, and he was too proud a man to let the world see such weak

The neighbor, Henry Boone, a man of middle years, watched the old man for a minute in silent pity, then walked

The unique originality of Jerry Dun can's character made him of peculiar interest to his neighbors. His hopeful, industrious, independent nature commanded their sincere respect, which appreciation was practically evinced by generous patronage of the milk which was his sole dependence for a living. queer application of his quaint philosophies to the problems of life was a source of much entertainment: in things than that in mus'ums. And He would permit no person to prefix I don't deny the fac' that I need the

Mr. to his name. He claimed that God help. It tuk almos' my last dollar to introduced Adam to the world as Adam, not Mr. Adam; and he wanted no better authority on etiquette than that. So he addressed all persons by their Christian names, and in indulgence to his whim every one called him Terry.

Jerry entered the house, took a seat in his great arm-chair, where he reinnined for some time in moody con-

The grief from his great loss made him restless; so he got up and went back to the barn. He had traveled back and forth from the house to the barn all day. He took a seat on an old box by Betty's body, and stroked her stiff, white hair. As Jerry sat looking at his dead cow un idea flashed through his mind that made him fairly jump to his feet. It came to him like an inspiration. Jerry certainly accepted it

is such. "I'll do it-I'll do it!" he exclaimed 'I'll stud Betty; I'll preserve her in that way for me to look at. It'll be ech a comfort to me.

Hunting and trapping had been Jerry's pursuit in his younger years. And in connection he practised the art of taxidermy, and sold stuffed animals at faucy prices.

was aroused to enthusiastic action He had not felt such zeal for years He did not stop to weigh the practical issues of the question, as to cost, labor, and what he would do with the cum bersome body of a stuffed cow. At the first conception of the idea he accepted it completely and conclusively to do in honor of Betty's past virtues.
In this inspired frame of mind-he

went to work. A man was hired to kind o' shame o' Betty's ang'ler shape assist in the heaviest of the labor. It spesherly when the boys would laugh old man; but patiently and diligently you see now there was a blessin' in he persevered, until at last Betty stood, mounted, on the barn floor, in all the giory of her best days. She was solid white in color, and Jerry had washed her hair and brushed it until it glistened with a snowy whiteness.

There was just one flaw in her ap one of her horns was broke Jerry had thought nothing of this durng Betty's life, but now that her good looks were the object of his ambition this imperfect member was a source of great annoyance to his artistic eye. One evening as he sat alone thinking of the broken horn, and how he could remedy it, his eyes chanced to light on antiers of a moose hanging on the wall, cherished relics of his hunting days. As we have seen, Jerry was of fanciful turn of mind, and as he gazed on the antiers a thought came to him that made him burst out laughing.

"I'll try it, sure's I live," he said. The next morning the great antiers were taken down and carried to the barn. Betty's horns were removed and these were substituted in their stead. When Jerry had completed the change he stood off and viewed the amalgamate creature, and he laughed

as he had not done for years.
"Well," he exclaimed in a delighted voice. "cf I haven't created a new an ermul. Why, Betty, you don't know how well you look. You wouldn't know your own self,"

For fear of being laughed at Jerry had kept his operations with the cow creey who had assisted him. But after adjusting the antlers he regarded his success as such a triumph of art he could no longer keep it to himself. So that evening, as Mr. Boone was pas sing by, Jerry called out:

"Say, Henry Boone, stop a minute 've got somethin' to show you."

He led the way to the barn, his neigh bor following, Jerry swung the door open, and Mr. Boone came upon-what? He was fairly startled at the creature that confronted him.

"Why, Jerry, what is this and where did you get it?" he asked, in astonish-

"As to what it is," replied Jerry, shall call it the antiered cow. As to where I got it, why it's jest simply my cow, Betty, stuffed, with some

When Mr. Boone comprehended the full significance of the achievement, ers among the neighbors." he leaned against the wall and laughed

convulsively.

"Jerry," he said, "don't think I am face lighted with joy.

"Why, Henry Boone," he exclaime "Why, Henry Boone," he exclaime struck me as being such a funny idea with eager, excited voice, "what a mas to stuff a cow, and she is so queer look- ter hand you are at plannin'. Three ing that I just couldn't help laughing. You are really a genius, Jerry. The work is splendidly done, and you've this side o' Heaven. An' think o' me made an entirely new creature. There isn't anything in the whole animal kingdom like it."

"Well, you see," returned Jerry, "I used to do a sight o' sech work in years seemed as the I couldn't give her up. You don't know how much Betty wuz to me. I ain't got no childun, no wife, 1? It never has falled me. Dark at no kin-folks to sot my feelin's on. An' times the clouds have closed eround Betty had kinder filled up the vacant me till it seemed they'd never lift place in my heart. An' while I waz a-lookin' at her the day she died, the thought come to me that I could keep Betty to look at by stuffin' her. I b'lleve, sir, that thought come right from Heaven, fer next to the comfort o' havin' Betty erlive is the pleasure I've

ad in fixin' her up like this." Mr. Boone was a man of keen business faculty, and possessed that intu-itive sharpness for scenting a dollar whether it is obscured in stocks or in a dead cow. He saw that Jerry had, in following out his odd fancy, made creature that really had a money value, and that might be turned to ac count in the old man's support, and while Jerry was talking a plan was forming in his mind.
"Jerry," he said, "I believe you will

to make some money on your stuffed cow." "How?" asked Jerry, eagerly.

"By having a kind of little museum and charging for admission. You week. If you should have a small booth on the grounds with your antlered cow on exhbition at a low ad nission charge I really think you would make something on her.'

The old man fairly staggered at the suggestion, so great was the surprise. He stood for a moment in damb joy,

then said: "Henry, I'm much erbleeged to you for that thought o' it. I b'lieve, too, I can make

git materials for fixin' Betty up, an' I've blu tur'bly troubled to know when

I'd git more.' "Well, Jerry us I am one of the of ficers of the Fair Association, I see what I can do in getting you a free stand on the Fair ground, and you can try the plan anyway," said Mr. Boone Perhaps you can still make your living on Betty, though she is dead.'

"An' in case I can, Henry Boone," exclaimed Jerry, in a delighted, triumphant voice, "can't you see the good that'll come out o' Betty's death? that'll S'pose I can earn my livin' on a dead cow, don't you see how much erhead that is o' a live one? Why, ther'll be no hay an' grain to buy, no milkin' to do, no drivin' back an' forth to paster, Can't you see the silver linin' in that, plain enough."

The next morning, as Mr. Boone wa passing by, Jerry stopped him again. "Henry," he said, "ernother idee has come to my mind erbout Betty. I've bin a-viewin' her over, an' I find that by cutting off her tail to erbout four inches an' trimmin' it to shape, an' parin' down her hoofs, I can make her into a mighty rispecterble , white moose Betty's legs are so long, an' her body so short an' round, she's pooty near the With the espousal of the plan of stuf- shape of a moose. Now which do you fing his cow, the old man's whole being think would be the greatest cur'osity a antiered cow or a white moose?"

"Why, as to that, Jerry," Mr. Boone replied, deeply amused, "I think you had better decide for yourself. A white moose would certainly be a great curfosity, perhaps more so than the antier

"Well. I think I'll have the moose. as a fitting and pleasant thing for him said Jerry. "A moose is a uncommon er critter than a cow, and then I'd have sech pleasure in fixin' it. I use to fee was a tedious and difficult task for the at her an call her a Texas steer. But them long legs, only I couldn't see it then. Of course I ain't goin' to claim that it's a real moose. I think I'll ad ertize it as a home-made moose. But ef it'll give folks the idee as to how looks, I don't see but what it'll answer ev'ry puppus o' the genwine

Mr. Boone took a kindly interest in the old man's novel venture, assisting him in his preparations for the exhibiton. When the Fair opened Jerry oc cupied a closed booth, in the centre of which stood the curious-looking crea ture. On the outside an attractive ad certisement of a home-made moose with low admission charge, was ar ranged by Mr. Boone.

Proud and hopeful Jerry sat inside collecting the coins that came slowly The cautious public was shy of venturing its nickels on a shan creature. But as those who ploneer the way praised the animal, others fol And, too, Mr. Boone stimulated the patronage among kindly hearts by spreading the report of the old man's need and his object in making the exhi bition. And when the three days of the Fair were over. Jerry had taken in the sum of fifty dollars.

Stationed near Jerry on the Fair ground was a traveling museum. When the proprietor of this examined the moose and saw the patronage it elicited, he decided it would be a valuable acquisition to his collection. And at the close of the Fair he offered Jerry a profound secret, pledging the man to sum of one hundred dollars for the creature; but the old man would not dispose of it until he had counseled

with his kind neighbor "Yes, indeed," said Mr. Boone, "sell it, by all means, Jerry. The money will be worth more to you than the an imal. And I will have a talk with you this evening as to how to invest it. So the trade was made, and Jerry went home with his old heart relieved

and gladdened by his success. True to his word, Mr. Boone saw the old man at the close of the day.

"Jerry," he said, "my plan for you is this: For you to invest this money in three good cows and go a little heav fer into the milk business. Then you will be able to hire a boy to delive milk and drive your cows to pasture Every one knows how clean and care ful you are with your milk, and you could have a good many more custom

As Jerry comprehended the full significance of this suggestion his old

good cows an' a boy to wait on me never 'spected nothin' to equal that losin' my faith so when Betty died! I'd orter been ershamed o' myself. Hain't He said that not a sparrer shall fall to the ground 'thout His notice? How onreasonerble then fer me to think when Betty died it jest that as big a critter as my cow could die 'thout His seeing it? I never shall doubt my phloserfy ergin. Why should ergin, but the silver linn' has always showed itself at last thank God."

#### Liquid Fuel for Steamers,

The value of liquid fuel for marine purposes is being determined by a se ries of tests on one of the torpedo boats of the Maine, says the Philadelphia Re cord. It is recommended that one of the gunboats building at Newport News he made use of to carry out thes experiments on a larger scale. Nava designers the world over have for some time past recognized the fact that if the use of liquid fuel can be rendered practicable in the Navy it will largely increase the radius of action of sea going ships. To the United States the question of petroleum fuel is of doubl importance, both on account of the abundance of our supply of this combustible and even more, on account of our paucity of coaling stations. The range of action of the modern war know the County Fair holds here next ship is limited by her coal capacity and the distance of her field of operations from the nearest coaling station.

A nation which possesses few of these must provide its ships with specially large bunker space, as in the case of the cruiser Columbia. Any device which will enlarge the fuel endurance of warships will be specially valuable to the United States, and there is noth ing in sight to-day which would so ef idee. I never should 'a' feetually do this as the substitution of oil for coal in marine bollers.

> Satinwood weighs 55.31 pounds to the cubic foot.

THE CRIM CHANCELLOR.

How Bismarck- Ordered His Two Valets Shot.

"It is a constant surprise to me, said Dr. Emil Dorn, of Hoboken, to a Jersey City Journal reporter yesterday that so few anecdotes of Bismarck find their way into this country, cause there is in America such a large German population which would eagerly welcome them. The mess rooms of Europe are full of these quaint stories about the Iron Chancellor, and whenever a party of officers come to gether almost invariably tale Franco-Prussian war, in which he fignred, are the theme of discourse. Here, for example, is an incident which I have never seen printed in this coun

est to many of your readers: "It was a few days after the French had been driven out again from St. Johan-Saurbrucken, which they had taken and occupied for about twentyfour hours, when Bismarck came to that place and was lodged at the house of the great mine king, Herr Stumm.

"The French were not yet very away, and the first counselor of the King of Prussia had every reason to take good care of his personal safety. Bismarck had worked very late, and when he went to bed at about 1 o'clock at night he gave distinct orders to the wo valets he had taken with him from Berlin to watch and not let anybody enter his bed room. From the lower part of the town the rejoicing of soldiery, which celebrated the first victory, could be heard, and it is quite in telligible that the two guards of Bismarck should feel the desire to have their share of the joy and the Moselle wine which flowed plentifully. "As soon as they knew that the

mighty man was sporing, they went off to the lower town, in spite of their mas ter's order and the warnings of Herr Stumm. They were not gone very long when an orderly from headquarters, with a dispatch from the king for the Chancellor, came. Herr Stumm tried In vain to induce the orderly to wait for the return of the valets. The faithful soldier pushed Herr Stumin aside, knocked at the door and entered. without waiting for the call "come in Bismarck was fast asleep, and all the hemming, coughing and calling the orderly did was useless. Determined at last, the warrior stepped to the large bed in which Bismarck lay, removed the curtain, grasped the shoulder of the snoring Chancellor and awakened him with a firm hand.

Bismarck jumped up like an irritat ed lion. Who let you in here? he cried, wild with rage. Let me in? the warrior answered. 'Nobody let me in; there was no one who could have pre vented my bringing to your excellency that dispatch here; 'What! nobody there?' exclaimed the Chancellor violently. Where are those two scoun my valets, In ean.' And whe Herr Stumm, whom he had called in, told him that his valets had gone to the lower town to get some fresh air. he gave orders that they should be taken by a military watch, chained and shot before suprise. Then he sent off the or derly, and in a few minutes was fas

asleep again. "When Bismarck, after a sound and healthy sleep, a woke next morning, his first act was to call 'Frederick,' and, as Frederick did not respond, he called Franz.' But when Franz also failed to appear, he rang the bell with all his might. Soon Herr Stumm entered the 'Say, Herr Stumm,' said Bismarck, addressing the latter, 'could you tell me where these lubbers (my valets, I mean) are? I am unable t

dress myself,' ...''Your valets, excellency?'' replied Heir Stumm, 'I guess they are in heav en by this time. Your excellency or dered them to be shot before suurise They were caught about 3 o'clock, and must be shot now, I reckon.'

"'No, Stumm,' said Bismarck, smil ing, 'the Prussians don't shoot as quick is that—at least not at their own cont trymen, and for a glass of Moselle. It s true, somebody else could have enter ed here. But those fellows are still coming and inconsiderate, and may have thought me sife in your house. Do me the favor, send down to the watch and let them fetch the two fellows."

"Soon the valets came with long, frightened faces. Bismarck's ange had entirely disappeared, and he could sheepish looks of his valets. 'I will indeed have you shot the next time, you loafers,' he said, 'but now quick; I think we will have to depart soon.'

"That was the last of it, at least for But when in after years 'Old Iron' himself, in Varzin or Friedrichs ruh, went on a little spree, which some times happened when he was visiting his neighbors, the princess would rais her forefluger and laughingly threaten him: "Otto, I will have you chained and shot before sunrise the next time!" Then he laughed, too, promised neve to do it again and always kept his word until-the next time."

#### ON DESTRUCTION ISLAND.

Thrilling Scenes Witnessed by a Light house Keeper.

The keeper of the government lighthouse which was established a few years ago on Destruction Island doubt loss leads a lonely life but he has some which a lover of the re mantic and the adventurous might well covet. The island itself is not without a certain weird fascination. Thirtycertain welrd fascination, five miles south of Cape Fluttery rises abruptly from the face of the

It has a picturesque, though wild and rugged beauty, and as it stands facing the northern blasts that have sent more than one stout ship to the bottom, it calls up the name of Isla de Dolores which the early Spanish navigator Quadra gave it to commemorate his nisfortunes, and the later name of De struction Island, given it in 1787 by Captain Berkely on account of the sad fate of several of his crew who were murdered on its savage coast. On wild taimable dogs were the burden-bearers, and stormy nights, when the wind whirling the sea into foam against the beetling edges of the island, the scene passes the merely beautiful and beomes majestic and sublime.

nights the keeper has visit ors that do not come to the door of the ordinary landlubber. Flocks of wild fowl, attracted by the bright light, fly blindly toward it, and with the fore of the wind added to that of their own stout wines, they are driven against the lens with a momentum that sometimes

shatters the thick glass, but oftener esults merely in instant death to them selves. Sometimes there is a positive volume of birds against the face of the and as many as a dozen have

been known to strike it simultaneous ly. After a stormy night it is not un-common for the keeper to pick up at the base of the tower as many as twenty-five dead birds. Many of these are of the choicest kind, and the keep n's table seldom lacks a supply such as an epicure might crave. During the day the keeper is fre-

quently greeted by the thrilling sight of a whale hunt by Indians in the neighboring waters, a chase as hazardous and exciting as any on mountain rew of six oarsmen, one spearman in the bow, and the captain or helms-man in the stern. To the end of the spear an air-tight sealekin influted like bladder, is attached by a line fifty feet long. A dozen of these hoats go out together when a whale is sighted. Stealthly a single boat moves out from the little fleet and approaches the big game, the oarsmen stoical and calm, the spearsman erect, rigid, statuesque

A splashing oar, a sudden move, a wavering hand or hot head at the helm, and boat and crew would go down beneath a single stroke from the great monster now so near. At preelsely the right instant the spearsman hurls his spear with unerring aim, and the battle begins. And then one standing on the island cliff sees the little boat dart away, and the whale fiercely churning the water. The other bont comes up rapidly. Weakened by loss of blood, retarded by the air-tight skins that float on the water, and worn out by turning hither and thither in whimical pursuit of his many foes, the contest, and is towed at last, like the great hulk of a merchantman, to Neah where the Indians gather for a great feast.

#### How the Chinese Count Time.

The Chinese sun-dial embodied the sual principle, but was crude indeed. A rod or needle set upright reflected shadow on a flat surface as the sun moved. On this were characters indicating the hours of the day. Chinese also used a water clock, called the clepsydra. It was a dish of copper or other material, with an extremely small aperture, from which the water trickled, drop by drop. The clepsydra of Canton is thus described by a trav-"It is a vase of copper; it is situated in a pavilion built on a double arch that crosses a street leading from the great South gate of the city to the palace of the treasurer of the province. Like that which existed, and perhaps exists still, in the Pekin observatory, it is composed of four copper vases whence water runs from one to another by little tubes fixed at the base. The vase that rests on the floor has on its wooden cover a kind of handle, crossed by a rule mounted on a float, and cov ered with characters representing the hours. When the water has run out. that is, in the morning or evening. It is poured again into the upperme There is a little brick staircase by which the attendant ascends. In the temples there are attendants who business it is to hang up a placard, with

white ground, on which is indicated he hour. They strike the hours of the lay on a drum, and at night they beat gong. The attendants who thus look er, Governor Hoyt, seeing Mr. Lin after the flight of time occupy the inense, on which are marked the hours Phese are sticks so arranged as to burn certain length of time for every hour and these are used by peasants and others. The stick is lighted when the gong sounds, and in this way the private individual can keep very tolerable ecount of the hours as they pass."

#### Purification of Rivers.

The Rhode Island Legislature will be asked to pass a bill to prohibit the polluton of the rivers by emptying nto them any wastes, grease, acids lye-stuffs, sewage, ashes, or other refuse or waste substances, liquids, or materials. The committee luving the matter in charge found that 6,000,000 callons of manufacturers' refuse are turned into these rivers daily, as well eg about 50 000 nounds of grease and the quantity of logwoods, acids, and other substances that is emptied in is far in excess of what is generally supposed. The consumption of raw woo in the Olneyville manufacturing dis trict is from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 ounds a year. There is a loss of about fifty per cent, in the process of washing and preparing the wool for use in the mills. It is the waste from this that forms the principal annoying source of river pollution. The fatty matters floating down the stream lodge in the hed of the river, and, becoming decomposed, escape in the form of gases, as shown by bubbles upon the surface of the water, which cannot add to the health of the community. plant of sufficient size it would be nossible to obtain the entire amount of grease secured from the wool-washings, which would yield about five tons a day of pure degras. There are in this country several large mills recovering from their wool-washing liquors enough grease and other valuable matters to more than pay the cost of unrification.

#### Moving an Indian Settlement.

Many a time, while the morning stars were still shining, I have watched the mother dismantle the tent-poles, wrench them out of their earth kets, and lash them, two on a side to a meek pony that had outlived his skittish days, and was now to be trust ed with the little ones, who would ride in a comfortable nest made of the fold ed tent-cover fastened between the trailing poles. Before ponies were oband in some remote places they are still used. Great were the snarls and quarrels incident to a dog train. Often an irritable fellow would find himself on his back, or caught by his poles, so that he became frantic with impotent rage. When fording a stream the chidren and the puppies were carried over on the backs of women; the dogs and ponies had to plunge for themselves.

Until 1773 the, wool of all linen was made of cotton threads.

ELEPHANTS AS BOWLERS.

Dumb Brutes Who Rival Human Experts in the Ten Pin Game.

A phenomenal achievement in ant mal training must be credited to the experts of the Berlin Winter Garden where large crowds are privileged to witness every night an interesting game of ten pins played by elephants. The antics of the dumb players pro voke bilarious laughter. The champlor roller tims far is Berlin's favorite eleplant, spon whom the plebelan name of Auton was imposed some two years ago when he became a German cit izen. His score sometimes reaches 200, which is not often beaten man players. His keeper talks of matching him with bowling experts for the world's championship.

The ball is of course manipulated by the trunk, with which the elephant seems to be able to pitch with wonder ful dexterity. Two elephants, "the boys," are stationed near the ten pins at the lower end of the alley. They throw the balls back through the chute as soon as the marker has chalked the score on the blackboard. Another thick-skinned "boy" replaces the pins in order. The latter is careful not to touch the pins until the marker has done his work.

Anton very often makes a "strike" when his turn comes; that is, he knocks all the pins down on the first roll. The ther players feel happy when they can make a 'spare."

The trainers have great difficulty in making the elephants give up their position so long as any pins are left standing. They will stand and stamp acar the chute, clamoring for more balls with which to knock down the remaining pins. It is hard to drive the all-absorbing thought from their minds that the nim of the game is to keep on rolling until all the pins have been thrown over. The keepers, on the how to roll with effect during the two

he disappointment fully as keenly as

he audieuce. There is much jealousy between the players, and all feel sore towards Anon, who seems not to care, as he is a big fellow, and knows that he can throwing he walks over to Miss Begum, or bamboo, about an inch long by % in. a female riduoceros, whose pen adjoins wide and ½ in thick. The distinctive the bowling alley. The courtship be peculiarity of Chinese dominoes does. tween these two brutes seems to afford bowling game. Miss Begum has a whit of standing perfectly motionless for hours at a time, but as soon as Anton swings his trunk over the sixfoot fence there is a languid turning of the bulky head and a noticeable ecognition in the little "piggy" eyes.

It requires great winking and squipt Auton to induce much response from the phlegmatic coquette.

ever, finally succumbs to the probocica influence. After the courting Auton seems more encouraged, especially so long as Miss

#### Lincoln and the Athlete

Governor Hoyt tells an excellen story illustrating Lincoln's interest in muscle, and his involuntary comparison of himself with any man who showed great strength. It was in 1859, after Lincoln had delivered a speech at the State Agricultural Fair of Wisconsin at Milwankee. The two men were making the rounds of the exhibits, and went into a tent to see a 'strong man' perform. He went through the ordinary exercises with huge iron balls, tossing them in the air and catching them and rolling them on his arms and back; and Mr. Lincoln who evidently had never before seen such a thing, watched him with intens interest, ejaculating under his breath every now and then, "By George! By George!" When the performance was the chief problem presented by the coln's interest, asked him to go up and be introduced to the athlete. He did so, and as he stood looking down mus ingly on the fellow, who was very short, and evidently wondering that a man so much shorter than he could be so much stronger, he suddenly broke out with one of his quaint speeches; off the top of your hat."

#### Fig-Growing in Missouri.

After experimenting with figs in Missouri the officers of the Agricultural Experiment Station say in a bulletin The principal difficulty to overcome i the successful wintering of the plants They are sometimes grown in tubs, like other potted plants, so they may be taken into a warm room or basemen when cold weather approaches. They nmy also be grown in the open ground if layered and protected during the win ter. They normally produce two crops of fruit annually, one in early summer and the other in the autumn. The early summer crops of figs form on the branches the autumn before. Hence to secure a June crop the plant mus have air and light during winter to keep the immature fruit from dropping An autumn crop may be secured, how ever, if the plant is wintered in close dark quarters. The number that may be grown on a single tree wintered in a tub in the cellar, is frequently surprising. Equally heavy as tumn crops are sometmes secured by laying the trees down and covering them with leaves and straw to prevent hard freezing and drying out of the twigs."

#### Long Hours.

"There are," says the Humanitarian 50,000 women and children in Nev York City working from ten to six teen hours a day. There are 20,000 children under 16 years of age working frequently sixteen hours a day. Ther are women and children world stores from 9 in the morning until 10 at night. The majority of the children are cash girls, and they receive \$1.50 a, week, and are fined when absent or tardy, and when they make mistakes New York City is a large city, and distauces are great between homes and place of employment, so if the children do not walk to and from work there is very little left out of the \$1.50."

Plorida is having a big boom in to

New Orleans in Danger.

Within the last few has come to the notice of Major Quinn. in charge of the lighthouse district, a condition which, in the course of two hundred years, if continued, would re sult in the complete wiping out of the city of New Orleans, This scientific is simply that the bottom of the gulf is slowly sinking and the level of the gulf is rising each year. Tide gauges and observations show that within twelve years the level of the gulf has risen one foot. When the Eads jettles were built it was decided to establish a tide gauge and a level. and to keep a daily record of the tides. During the month of July 1894, and last July, Major Quinn suspected that the delta was gradually subsiding, and during these two months tide gauges were placed in deep water. From the continuous record kept on these observations, be was able to make comparison, and thus discovered that since 1875, when the levels were made, the delta had subsided exactly one foot. These gauges and the tide levels were placed in position in 1875, and verified in 1877. Between that date and 1890 the level went down one foot, but within the last five years the tides have been stationary or nearly so. The sinkof the bottoms or rising of the guif has been a gradual affair, and is spasmodic, as it were. Some years there would be no change, and again there was a very great change. The effect of this decline will be to prolong the deep water channel and drive the bay farther out to sea.

#### The National Came of China.

The common Chinese name for dominces is kwat p'al, or "bone tablets." name which although they are now generally made of wood, points to their original material. They are also cal-led uga p'al, "ivory tablets," and sometimes tim tsz' p'al, "dotted tablets." They are now made of teak wood, or In case of a miss the throwers feel an imitation of teak wood, of bamboo, bone, or ivory, or of bone and wood conjoined, like common European domnoes. Two sizes exist, a large kind of teak, peculiar to Kwantung and Southern China, in which the pieces measure

about 2%in, long and % in, wide, and lick" the crowd. While the others are a in thick, and a smaller kind of bone not lie, however, in their form s much pleasure to the visitors as the material, but in their marks. They dif fer from the European game in the absence of the blanks, a set comprising twenty-one different pieces, formed by the permutations of two dice. In the common form of Chinese dominoes, as ordinarily sold, eleven of the twelve pieces are duplicated, making thirtytwo pieces in the complete set. duplication of these pieces constitutes the, chief problem presentd by the game.

#### Valuable Skins.

In a down-town window is displayed Beguni remains an interested spectator the skin of a musk ox, on which is a label stating that it is the most valnable kind of a skin in existence, being valued at \$1,000. It is the property of Mr. Herman Burrell, who seured it on his trip to the Arctic regions or thereabouts last year. With it is a coat made of the skins of very young calves of the musk ox species, which is valued at \$400. The large skin is covered with long, fine beneath which is a thick coat of fine fur, the coat and overcont being neces sary to the comfort of the musk ox in his frozen home away inside the Arctic circle. These skins come high, but formuntely people don't have to them. Any one who goes out hunting musk ox skins will find that they will cost him more than \$1,000 a-piece, besides the discomfort of travelling in the Arctic regions.

#### Botanical Clock.

Among the curiosities which have een found in the Isthmus of Tehnantepec lately explored by naturalists, is botanical clock. It is a flower somewhat resembling in its habits the chamelcon, although more methodical. In the morning it is white, at noon it is red, and at night blue, and the alter-nations of color are so regular that the time of day can be told from the tlut of the flower. It has been suggested that if it could be acclimated in a temperate zone it would be a very useful flower in public parks.

#### Blind Cyclists.

Cycling is one of the amusements t the National Institute for the Blind in France. A species of home trainer is used, the wheels of which are so arranged that the actual speed is indicated on a dial, so that races are held, and some of the inmates have estab-The machines also give audible signals at various speeds.

#### Bicycles for Water.

The next move is in the direction bicycles for the water. A youngster over in Seattle has invented one, and like all other Western blizzards, it is coming East. By and by we shall have excle parties in the harbor, with lunch at Sandy Hook. It is said that the machine will go at the rate of nine miles per hour, provided you can stay on it.

#### A Wolf Drive.

Wolves have become so numerous ear Pendleton, Or., that it is proposed to organize a wolf drive. Both whites and Indians will be asked to co-operate and make an effort to rid the country south and east of Pendleton of the animals, which pester the farmers by carrying off fowls and by killing sheep

#### Odds and Ends.

About twenty-two thousand vehicles hass over London Bridge every day.

About 400,000 pounds of soap are ised in this country yearly. The bogs of Ireland cover 2,800,000

The water frame was the invention of Wright, English, in 1769. Edison's phonograph invented in 1877; wax and tinfoil used to record

cres